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U.K.	2.00	Pound	100				
USSR	2.00	Ruble	100				
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ESTABLISHED 1887

Mubarak Envoy Reportedly Begins Talks With Peres

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
JERUSALEM — The foreign policy adviser to President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt arrived in Israel on Tuesday and began talks with Prime Minister Shimon Peres and other Israeli leaders, Israel Radio reported.

The radio said that Osama el-Baz had arrived in Israel as a personal envoy of Mr. Mubarak and was holding talks at the prime minister's home with Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin and two ministers without portfolio, Ezer Weizman and Moshe Arens. Both Mr. Weizman and Mr. Arens are former defense ministers.

An independent source, who asked not to be identified, told The Associated Press that Mr. Peres met Mr. Baz alone at home before being joined by the other ministers.

Israel's enemy minister, Moshe Shalev, a Peres confidant, was in Cairo on Tuesday night holding talks on oil purchases, Mr. Shalev may see Mr. Mubarak, who disclosed Monday night that another Egyptian envoy, Mohammed Abdelah, chairman of the parliament's foreign affairs committee, had met Mr. Peres in Romania this month.

Mr. Mubarak has offered suggestions to bridge the gap between the Arabs, who want an international Middle East peace conference, and Israel and the United States, which have rejected the idea, in part because it would involve the Soviet Union. Israel and the United States want individual Arab parties to enter direct talks with Israel, with King Hussein of Jordan negotiating the future of the Israeli-occupied West Bank and the Palestinians.

The Egyptian leader's views emerged in an interview with The New York Times and in comments to reporters Monday night.

In other developments, news agencies reported:

- The Soviet Union has rejected Mr. Mubarak's proposal for talks between Israel and representatives of Jordan and Palestine Liberation Organization, Tass said.
- An underground Shiite Moslem group, in a warning published Tuesday, said it would launch seven suicide attacks against U.S. and Israeli interests throughout the world if Israel did not stop within 24 hours what it called "massacres" against the people of southern Lebanon.

The warning came hours after the Lebanese government called for an urgent meeting of the United Nations Security Council to discuss Israeli raids on villages in southern Lebanon that have left at least 12 persons dead in five days.

The leftist newspaper As Safir said it had received a call from a person who issued the warning in the name of the "The Suicide Squad Brigade." The group is named after Musa Sadr, the Lebanese Shiite spiritual leader who disappeared during a visit to Libya in 1978.

■ Ban on Journalists
John Kifner of The New York Times reported from Beirut:

The Israeli Army on Tuesday formally banned Western journalists based in Beirut from entering territory it controls in southern Lebanon.

The order came as the Israelis imposed a dusk-to-dawn curfew on southern Lebanon in the sixth day of what Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin of Israel called an "iron fist" crackdown on Shiite Moslem-led resistance to the occupation.

Leaflets dropped from aircraft in the area south of the Litani River warned Lebanese they would "risk your lives" if they ventured forth during the curfew.

The leaflets, written in Arabic, also decreed that no motorcycles were permitted "day or night" and that cars that only carried a driver were also forbidden, in an apparent attempt to prevent suicide car bombers. The leaflets warned that automobiles parked by roadsides without their drivers would be routinely blown up.



RALLY IN NEW CALEDONIA — Opponents of independence marched Tuesday in Nouméa. They were led by Dick Ukeiwé, left, the chief local official, and Jacques Lafleur, the region's legislator in Paris. Page 4.

Polish Diplomat to Be Expelled From U.S.

The Associated Press
WASHINGTON — Angered by the expulsion of an American diplomat from Poland, the United States is retaliating by expelling a Polish diplomat.

The Polish chargé d'affaires, Zdzislaw Ludwicki, was summoned to the State Department late Monday and informed that the Polish military attaché, Colonel Zygmunt Szymanski, had been declared persona non grata and ordered to leave.

It followed Poland's decision to expel the U.S. military attaché, Colonel Frederick Myer, who was accused of taking photographs in a military zone.

As U.S. and Polish spokesmen traded charges Tuesday over the incident, the Solidarity leader, Lech Walesa, announced in Warsaw that a 15-minute strike to protest higher food prices had been canceled following a government decision to revise the plan for imposing increases.

In abandoning the plan, the government said that it had decided instead to gradually raise prices and to raise old-age and disability pensions to cushion the impact on the poor.

After the announcement in Washington that the Polish diplomat was being expelled in retaliation for the action against the American, the State Department said that "any repetition of such an outrageous action [will] have an even more serious impact on our relations."

That warning was repeated Tuesday by the White House spokesman, Larry Speakes, who said: "If they do it again, we'll really get tough."

Mr. Szymanski apparently was given 48 hours to leave the United States; Colonel Myer was given 48 hours to leave Poland.

In addition, the administration said that it was postponing talks on a science and technology agreement that were scheduled to begin this week, and delaying the return to Warsaw of the U.S. chargé d'affaires, John Davis, who had been in the United States for consultations.

The administration also issued a strong protest over what it called the outrageous treatment that Colonel Myer and his wife, Barbara, suffered at the hands of Polish security officials.

The Polish government spokesman, Jerzy Urban, denied the allegations.

Mr. Urban said that the U.S. expulsion of the Polish diplomat "was just revenge, a vendetta" and was a "step toward worsening the already bad relations between the two countries."

The State Department said that the United States had sent a note of protest to Polish officials.

Mr. Urban said Polish authorities had rejected the U.S. note, which complained that after being detained by police, Mrs. Myer was forced to undress. Mr. Urban asserted it was libelous and contained "false facts."

Denying that Mrs. Myer had been mistreated, Mr. Urban said, however, that she was searched by female police officers to determine whether anything was hidden in her clothing.

Mr. Urban said Tuesday that Colonel Myer and his wife were detained because they did not immediately identify themselves as diplomatic personnel.

U.S. Charges 9 With Controlling Mafia Network

By Mary Thornton
Washington Post Service
NEW YORK — The alleged leaders of New York City's five organized crime families have been indicted by a federal grand jury here on charges that they participated in a "commission" controlling nationwide organized crime activities that ranged from murders to loansharking, drug trafficking, gambling and labor racketeering, prosecutors announced Tuesday.

A 15-count indictment, announced by U.S. Attorney Rudolph W. Giuliani, charged that nine top leaders of the Genovese, Gambino, Lucchese, Colombo and Bonanno organized crime families regulated and divided up Mafia activities, including a multimillion-dollar extortion scheme that the mob allegedly used to control the concrete industry.

The indictment also charged that the commission includes 26 Mafia families across the country, and that it authorized at least five murders, including the 1979 slaying of Carmine Galante, then boss of the Bonanno family.

"This is a bad day, probably the worst ever, for the Mafia," Mr. Giuliani said. He said it was the first time a federal indictment had charged so many organized crime bosses.

William H. Webster, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, called the indictment "historic."

"It exposes the structure and leadership of organized crime on a scale never done before," he said. "It alleges not only the activities regulated and authorized by the commission, but also a 54-year history of the commission's role in facilitating the illegal activities of La Cosa Nostra."

The nine were arrested Monday night. Those indicted include reputed family bosses Anthony Salerno of the Genovese family; Paul Castellano of the Gambino family; Anthony Corallo of the Lucchese family; Philip Rastelli of the Bonanno family; and Gennaro Langella of the Colombo family.

The others indicted were Salvatore Santoro, alleged underboss of the Lucchese family; Christopher Furnari, an alleged adviser to the Lucchese family; Ralph Scopo, a purported member of the Colombo family and the president of the Concrete Workers District Council of the Laborers International Union of North America; and Angelo Deliaconce, reputed underboss of the Gambino family.

The indictment says the commission controlled contract killings by designating which company would be allowed to make a low bid on a project and by threatening labor problems or supply disruptions for anyone who tried to undercut the designated company.

The winners allegedly were required to make payments to the organized crime families.

Investigators planted a bugging device behind the dashboard of a 1982 Jaguar driven by Mr. Corallo's chauffeur, allowing them to trace Mr. Corallo to a meeting of family bosses and to hear him later discussing the meeting.

The indictment charged that the commission was formed in 1931 by Charles (Lucky) Luciano and other New York crime figures to coordinate the operations of the five crime families, which had been flourishing since the turn of the century. One of its principal duties was to resolve leadership disputes that arose among various factions.

The indictments are based on a 39-month cooperative effort. After the New York State Organized Crime Task Force began investigating, it went to U.S. authorities because there is no racketeering statute in New York.

5 Ministers Are Defeated In Pakistani Elections

The Associated Press
ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — General Mohammed Zia ul-Haq dissolved his cabinet on Tuesday after five ministers were defeated in National Assembly elections. The defeats were seen as a setback for General Zia's military regime and a repudiation of martial law.

The general, who had hundreds of opposition leaders arrested before the vote on Monday, had said that the election for the 217-seat assembly — the first in eight years — would be the first step in a gradual return to democracy.

Pakistani opposition leaders called the vote a sham because of a ban on political activity. In the days leading up to the balloting, officials of General Zia's regime said 369 people were arrested. The opposition said the figure exceeded 2,000.

There were reports of scattered violence and at least four deaths, but voting generally was reported orderly.

Preliminary figures showed that roughly 50 percent of the country's 35 million voters took part. General Zia said he hoped at least 40 percent would go to the polls while opposition leaders called for Pakistanis to boycott the elections.

Nine members of General Zia's 17-member cabinet were running for election. The defeat of five was seen by analysts as a sign of voter unhappiness over the neglect of local issues and dissatisfaction with military rule.

One Western diplomat called the results "a vote against martial law. It must be worrying to the regime. It looks like the assembly will be more vocal than General Zia had expected."

The five defeated cabinet ministers were Raja Zafarullah Haq, information and religious affairs minister; Ali Ahmad Talpur, defense minister; Niaz Mohammad Arbab, culture minister; Ghulam Dasgikhan, labor minister; and Raja Sikandar Zaman, water and power minister.

Mr. Haq, whom General Zia considers the major proponent of his campaign to enforce Islamic law, was defeated.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Bishop Ties Mugabe Party To 5 Killings

Reuters
HARARE, Zimbabwe — Bishop Abel Muzorewa, a Zimbabwe opposition leader, charged Tuesday that followers of Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's ruling party had murdered five opposition party officials on Sunday.

In the incident, the most violent yet in the campaign for general elections in June, three women and two men were dragged from a train at the northwestern town of Hwange and shot.

A government spokesman said Tuesday that two men thought to be government supporters had been arrested in connection with the slayings. United Press International reported from Harare:

"The two people arrested are suspected of being supporters of the ruling ZANU-PF and no attempt is being made to hide their political association," the spokesman said. "The government has decided to let the law take its course and no stone will be left unturned during the investigation."

At a news conference, Bishop Muzorewa said that police at Hwange had "confirmed" that the slain men were positively identified ZANU-PF supporters.

ZANU-PF stands for Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front, Mr. Mugabe's party. Bishop Muzorewa heads the United African National Council, a minority party.

A man who said he witnessed the incident in Hwange said at the news conference that the killings were carried out by eight men, five of them armed with pistols and one with a rifle, who chanted ZANU slogans.

The man, Fanny Chibwe, said the suspects were arrested after the killings, which occurred Sunday evening as the train was about to leave Hwange for the southwestern city of Bulawayo.

The officials of Bishop Muzorewa's party had traveled to the town to attend a rally, which was stopped by police after heated disturbances.

Joshua Nkomo, the leader of the opposition grouping, the Patriotic Front (formerly the Zimbabwe African People's Union), arrived at Bishop Muzorewa's house during the news conference.

Bishop Muzorewa, who was the minister in the biracial government in 1979, said his party had seized information that the eight suspects were issued the weapons the ZANU office in Bulawayo.

He said all eight were from Tshabalala, a township in western Bulawayo, and were to split 400 Zimbabwe dollars (about \$250) for going Hwange to disrupt the rally.



Bishop Abel Muzorewa, left, speaking Tuesday to another Zimbabwean opposition leader, Joshua Nkomo, in the bishop's Harare home. Mr. Nkomo offered condolences for the murders of five Muzorewa followers; the bishop blamed the killings on the ruling party.

Marcos to Reinstate Ver if He's Cleared Meeting Press After 8 Months, President Says He's Healthy

By William Branigin
Washington Post Service
MANILA — President Ferdinand E. Marcos said Tuesday that he would reinstate General Fabian Ver as armed forces chief of staff if the general were acquitted of a charge of involvement in the 1983 murder of a leading opposition leader, Benigno S. Aquino Jr.

General Ver, 64, a close confidant and cousin of Mr. Marcos, was implicated along with 24 other officers and military men and one civilian in an official fact-finding board last October. Mr. Marcos promptly replaced General Ver with an acting chief of staff, and the general's future has remained in doubt since then. He is being tried in the case with the 25 others.

Mr. Marcos, 67, made the disclosure at his first news conference since June. It was also one of his rare public appearances since November, when there were reports that he had serious health problems.

Mr. Marcos said Tuesday he was recovering from a severe virus, a bad asthma attack and other ailments. He denied that he had had surgery. He made similar assertions before television cameras and a gathering of aides in December.

In response to a question, Mr. Marcos said that "there is a formal agreement among senior officers of the armed forces that if General Ver is acquitted, he will be returned to his position." Mr. Marcos said this agreement was reached at a meeting in his office with commanders of all the service branches, divisions, brigades and regional unified commands.

Mr. Marcos did not say when the meeting took place or give further details, and senior government officials professed not to know about it.

Later, at a protest rally of about 3,000 marchers near the Malacanang presidential palace, Mr. Aquino's younger brother, Agapito Aquino, said that Mr. Marcos was "preparing our minds to accept his future action, the acquittal and reinstatement of General Ver, no matter how unacceptable it is to the Filipino people."

The trial of General Ver and the 25 other defendants formally opened Friday before three judges in a civilian court normally used to try small-scale corruption cases.

General Ver and seven others are accused as accessories to the murders of Mr. Aquino and of Rolando Galmán, who the government contends killed Mr. Aquino on Aug. 21, 1983, at the Manila International Airport. Military guards shot Mr. Galmán after Mr. Aquino was shot.

One civilian is termed an accomplice; the other defendants are charged as principals.

At his press conference Tuesday, Mr. Marcos declined to comment on the trial or to say whether he was still sure, as he said he was in 1983, that no military men were involved in the assassination of Mr. Aquino.

Mr. Marcos also asserted that the country's Communist insurgency is "under firm control by the government" and denied that it was growing. Last month, in a message to the National Assembly, Mr. Marcos called attention to the communist threat, asking for "resolve to drive back this menace to our society."

The president disclosed that at one point during his illness last year he had been placed in an oxygen tent.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Reagan Rejects New Bid For Cuts in Spending

United Press International
WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan, in a 75-minute meeting on Tuesday with Republican congressional leaders, refused to yield any ground to their requests for reductions in the military budget and a freeze on Social Security benefits, his spokesman said.

Larry Speakes, the president's chief spokesman, also said that Mr. Reagan "was very strong" against any further legislation to provide emergency financial aid to farmers.

Mr. Speakes said that the president stood on defense cuts and Social Security "exactly where he stood on day one." He believes if he proposed a freeze on the Social Security cost-of-living allowance, Mr. Speakes said, "the Democrats would pick it up and demagogue it."

Mr. Speakes said Mr. Reagan's response on the issue of reducing military spending was that he "does not think that it's necessary and would, therefore, be opposed to it."

Representative Robert H. Michel, a Republican of Illinois who is the House minority leader, said after the meeting that "maybe we have to do that for the administration," indicating that Congress may have to make the military cuts without Mr. Reagan's approval.

Robert J. Dole of Kansas, the leader of the majority Republicans in the Senate, also made clear after the meeting that the 59 percent real increase in military spending that Mr. Reagan has proposed for fiscal 1986 will not survive in Congress.

Republican senators seeking to reduce the projected 1986 deficit of more than \$200 billion are seeking \$14 billion more in spending cuts next year than the \$50 billion offered by Mr. Reagan. Mr. Dole said, adding, "it's no secret" the Pentagon faces further cutbacks.

"We're not trying to undercut the president," Mr. Dole said. "We're trying to put together a deficit-reduction package big enough to have an impact on interest rates and the financial markets."

Senate Republican leaders held a midday meeting to discuss the defense budget. A Senate Budget Committee spokesman said the 4 percent growth rate proposed by Republicans on the Senate Armed Services Committee "is too high" and would not form the basis for compromise.

Senator Pete V. Domenici, a Republican of New Mexico who is the chairman of the Budget Committee for the military will be required.

The president's remarks on aid to farmers came as the Senate continued to debate two bills, one to

Several Governors in U.S. Decry Foreign Investment

By Martin Tolchin
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — Fearing a technology drain and objecting to what they called a lack of reciprocity, several Western governors have expressed concern over increased foreign investment in the United States.

Some delegates to the meeting of the National Governors Association noted Monday that sometime this spring foreign investments in the United States will exceed U.S. investments abroad.

Governor Richard D. Lamm of Colorado said Japanese investors had purchased high-technology companies and had bought up 32,000 patents.

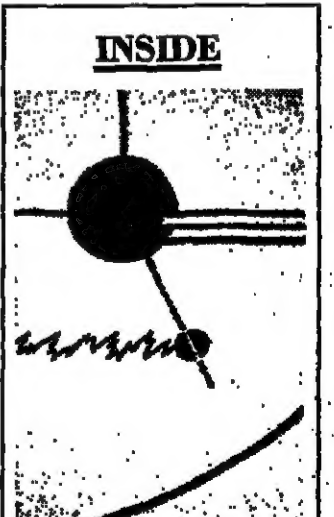
"This is one of the real national mistakes that's going to haunt us for years to come," Mr. Lamm said. "There is a strong sentiment on the part of the Western governors that there is something really wrong here. I do not want the Japanese coming in and buying up American technology. I do not want them in our state. I don't want the Arabs owning our banks or the Japanese owning our means of production."

In a contrary view, Governor Lamar Alexander of Tennessee portrayed foreign investment in the United States, such as Japanese auto plants in his state, as a way of preserving American jobs that might otherwise be destroyed by imported products.

Governor Robert Kerrey of Nebraska, a member of the Western Governors Association, said foreigners "bring in jobs and money when they come in to invest, but we find ourselves importing their product. The trade deficit creates a major employment problem for us at home."

Utah's governor, Norman Bangerter, noted that a Saudi investor had built a huge office complex in Salt Lake City. "We've had too much foreign investment in office space and apartment space," he said. But he said foreign investment was often welcome because "we've been traditionally capital short in Utah."

Governor Robert Graham of Florida warned that foreign investment was "putting America in the position of being a debtor nation, with less control over our destiny."



A detail from "Orwell '84," by Christian Duc, one of the designer rugs that are appearing — on walls as well as floors — in the U.S. Page 8.

■ Mexican officials arrested four suspects in the abduction of a U.S. drug agent. Page 3.
■ Britain's coal board said nearly half of the striking miners are back at work. Page 4.
■ Moscow hopes to use the U.S. proposal for space-based missile defenses to divide Western allies, a U.S. aide said. Page 5.
BUSINESS/FINANCE
■ U.S. consumer prices increased by 0.2 percent during January. Page 9.
■ Wall Street's "poison-pill" takeover defense appears to be deadly medicine. Page 9.

Dollar Drops in N.Y. After Volcker Remarks

The dollar plummeted in New York Tuesday after congressional testimony by the Federal Reserve chairman, Paul A. Volcker, was interpreted as pessimistic toward the dollar's future. Page 9.

Computer Tampering: Bypassing the Diploma Mills

By Judith Cummings
New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — From campuses to Congress, there is concern that illegal computer-assisted tampering with educational grades and records could replace old-fashioned diploma mills and unaccredited off-shore schools as the easier way to a university degree.

Educators, legislators and law-enforcement officials say that no one has a reliable idea of the extent of computer tampering. Representative William J. Hughes, Democrat of New Jersey, whose computer crime measure was passed by the last session of Congress, said in an interview that neither colleges nor financial institutions were willing to document the suspected problem for fear of losing public confidence.

This month the University of Southern California and the Los Angeles district attorney's office said they were investigating allegations that bogus degrees had been sold for as much as \$25,000, and had been "documented" by faked complete transcripts planted in the university's computer.

Some officials in academia, such as Sheldon Steinbach, general counsel to the American Council on Education in Washington, say "there is no evidence that this is a widespread problem."

But some investigators, such as a Los Angeles law-enforcement official who did not want to be named, said it had been rumored that grade forgery by computers was happening at schools "all over the place."

The University of Southern California case marked the first time it has been alleged that a computer has been used to fake entire

transcripts, according to specialists in education and in law enforcement. But they say that less grandiose computer tampering at universities, from the changing of grades for individual students to tampering with research projects, has become a growing source of concern.

It has led schools to take greater security precautions, computer manufacturers to develop new security technology to keep ahead

of skilled amateurs, and legislatures to vote new criminal penalties. The University of Southern California installed a computerized system for academic record-keeping in December 1982.

Colleges and financial institutions are suspected of being unwilling to document the problem of computer-doctored grades for fear of losing public confidence.

In October 1984 the university said it was investigating 21 students suspected of paying to have their grades changed in the school's computer, and that it had discharged an employee in the records and registration office after she admitted that she had been paid \$1,500 for changing five grades.

Recently the Los Angeles County district attorney's office said it was investigating an allegation that complete falsified transcripts had been inserted into the computer system for students who had paid as much as \$25,000 for a doctoral degree. The charge

was made in connection with the arrest on drug charges of a former USC student, Sylvia Manning, vice provost of the university, said in an interview that nine more students had been added since October to those whose grades were under investigation. But she also said that no evidence had been found to date "that entire transcripts were fabricated."

However, Clifton H. Garrott, who heads the district attorney's computer crime unit, said the case was still open. "Based on information we have received," he said, "we are pursuing the possibility that phony degrees were created."

When the issue arose last fall, John Kirby, editorial director of the student newspaper, The Daily Trojan, told a local reporter that he "wasn't really surprised" by the incident.

"You have a school here where there's a large portion of the student body that has a good amount of money," he said. "There's always the possibility that someone is going to have a price that's going to be met." Mr. Kirby said early this month that he would not comment further on the matter.

Michael L. Singer, president of the student

senate, disagreed with Mr. Kirby's assessment. "Over half the students here at USC are on financial aid," he said. "If computer tampering is happening here," Mr. Singer said, "I'm sure it's happening everywhere."

Donald G. Gwinn, vice president for data management and research of the American Association of Collegiate Registrars and Admissions Officers, said the issue of computer security has become "a really hot topic" for discussion at the group's national convention scheduled for April in Cincinnati.

Employers are increasingly contacting schools to check applicants' education records, Mr. Gwinn said. For cheaters, he said, bogus computer transcripts hold a special appeal in that when an unsuspecting school administration punches in the requested name, the computer turns out the verifying transcript, although a false one.

Mr. Hughes, chairman of the subcommittee on crime of the House Judiciary Committee, said that he planned to reintroduce a "computer trespass" measure that was deleted in the passage of the Comprehensive Crime Control Act of 1964.

The Hughes provision would create a new felony offense punishable by up to 10 years in prison for anyone who gained \$5,000 as a result of improper use of authorized access to a computer.

Mr. Steinbach said the American Council on Education was backing the legislation for passage in the current Congress. "If kids can break into highly sophisticated military intelligence computers, we query whether individuals of equal capacity can break into university computers," he said.

U.S. Court Broadens Rights of Poor Suspects

By Linda Greenhouse
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Supreme Court ruled Tuesday that the state must provide an indigent criminal defendant with free psychiatric assistance in preparing an insanity defense if the defendant's sanity at the time of the crime is seriously in question.

The 8-to-1 decision, written by Associate Justice Thurgood Marshall, was the first Supreme Court ruling in years to extend an important new constitutional right to criminal defendants. Associate Justice William H. Rehnquist dissented.

The court overturned the death sentence of an Oklahoma man, convicted of murdering a minister and his wife, whose request for psychiatric assistance in mounting an insanity defense was denied by the Oklahoma courts. The man, Glen Burton Ake, was given a court-appointed lawyer but could not afford to hire a psychiatrist.

As a result, he presented no expert testimony to support his contention that he was insane at the time of the crime.

The "elementary principle," Justice Marshall said, was that "when a state brings its judicial power to bear on an indigent defendant in a criminal proceeding, it must take steps to assure that the defendant has a fair opportunity to present his defense."

There must be "meaningful access to justice," Justice Marshall said, not simply "mere access to the courthouse doors." He said that "a criminal trial is fundamentally unfair if the state proceeds against an indigent defendant without making certain that he has access to the raw materials integral to the building of an effective defense." The decision was based on the due process guarantee of the 14th Amendment.

Most states now provide some form of psychiatric assistance for indigent defendants. But Arthur B. Spitzer, who argued the case for the American Civil Liberties Union, said Tuesday that the decision established a broader right than was now available in many of those states.

The court said the state must provide a psychiatrist not only to examine the defendant, but to also "assist in evaluation, preparation and presentation of the defense."

In his dissenting opinion, Justice Rehnquist objected particularly to the scope of that language. He said the court was giving defendants access not only to a psychiatrist, but to a "defense advocate." At the most, he said, the right should be "to an independent psychiatric evaluation, not to a defense consultant."

Justice Rehnquist added that it was "highly doubtful" the constitution required the states to make an insanity defense available at all.

Mr. Hinton told The Washington Post in Islamabad that if martial law were lifted it would be a "big plus" in making Pakistan more appealing to U.S. critics of aid to the country, a bulwark against Soviet expansionism in the region.

"Things are going to be different around here with an elected parliament. Anyone you elect people, those people seek power. The question is, can he maintain equilibrium or balance, or will it get out of control again as it has in the past," Mr. Hinton said.

Mr. Hinton said the Washington Post in Islamabad that if martial law were lifted it would be a "big plus" in making Pakistan more appealing to U.S. critics of aid to the country, a bulwark against Soviet expansionism in the region.

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WORLD BRIEFS

EC Reaches Accord on Wine Surplus

BRUSSELS (Reuters) — European Community farm ministers concluded Tuesday a deal to lower the group's stocks of unwanted wine, removing one of the main barriers to Spanish and Portuguese membership.

The agreement, which came after months of negotiations, was hailed as a major turning point for the bloc's controversial farm policy. John MacGregor, the British agriculture minister of state, said: "It is a very satisfactory agreement. It is a major step forward in bringing the agriculture policy back to reality." EC sources said the agreement also represented a success for Italy, the current holder of the community's rotating presidency, which held behind-the-scenes talks in an effort to reach an agreement.

Lange Says U.S. to Cut Cooperation

LOS ANGELES (AP) — The Reagan administration intends to scale down its cooperation with New Zealand on defense and intelligence in retaliation for Wellington's banning of U.S. nuclear warships from its harbors, Prime Minister David Lange said Tuesday. He called the U.S. decision serious and damaging.

Mr. Lange said a top State Department official explained to him a series of measures to limit cooperation. "Those measures relate primarily to the intelligence-sharing and defense fields," Mr. Lange said at a news conference here. He said the measures were not "the kind of actions which a great power should take against a small, loyal ally."

Earlier Tuesday, Mr. Lange met with William Brown, assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs. Mr. Brown characterized their hour-long talk as "friendly as well as frank and candid," and said the United States wanted "an equitable solution" to the conflict. But he would not say whether progress was made.

Mr. Lange said Tuesday he hoped the dispute would not affect a U.S.-New Zealand trade agreement up for renewal in March. Before the meeting with Mr. Brown, he said he planned to reiterate his country's position on the warship ban.

Oslo Spy Suspect Denies He Confessed

OSLO (NYT) — A former Norwegian diplomat accused of spying for the Soviet Union and Iraq insisted Tuesday that the dramatic confessions revealed Monday by the state prosecutor at the opening of his trial were false.

Speaking for the first time in an outline of his view of the charges against him, Arne Treholt described the first days after his arrest 13 months ago as a "Kafkaesque" nightmare of endless questioning and isolation that led him to make up numerous responses. "I felt that the world had collapsed under me," he told the seven judges.

Mr. Treholt, who was head of the Foreign Ministry's press office, challenged the court's decision not to name experts requested by his attorneys to have given to the Soviet Union over a 10-year period and to Iraq after 1981.

Chess President Defends His Decision

MANILA (AP) — The president of the World Chess Federation remained firm Tuesday in his decision to end the protracted world championship match between the champion, Anatoli Karpov, and his challenger, Gary Kasparov, saying, "it was right then, it is right today."

Florencio Campomanes said he was turning down Mr. Karpov's formal request to reconsider his decision Feb. 15 stopping the match, which had gone through 48 games in more than five months, with "no certain end in sight." Mr. Karpov was leading Mr. Kasparov five games to three and needed one more victory to retain the world title. Although the champion had won the first five games it was evident he was tiring, and the challenger rallied to win three games. After Mr. Kasparov's third victory, Mr. Campomanes made the surprise decision.

Mr. Campomanes reiterated a call for a new match between Mr. Karpov and Mr. Kasparov, both of the Soviet Union, and said he was leaving formulation of rules for it to the World Chess Federation congress in Graz, Austria, in August. He proposed that the new match start on Sept. 2.

U.S. Charges 3 Federal Union Leaders

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The government filed formal charges on Tuesday against three union presidents, saying their support of Walter F. Mondale's presidential campaign violated U.S. law.

The prosecutions under the Hatch Act of 1939 have been denounced by virtually every major union in the United States and by a number of congressmen. The three union presidents, representing government workers, said they will fight the charges to the Supreme Court because their rights to free speech are threatened. The law prohibits partisan political campaigning by federal officials.

K. William O'Connor, special counsel for the U.S. Merit Systems Protection Board, announced the filing of the charges Tuesday against Kenneth T. Blylock of the American Federation of Government Employees, Moe Biller of the American Postal Workers Union and Vincent R. Sombrotto of the National Association of Letter Carriers.

Death of Gandhi Assassin Is Detailed

NEW DELHI (Reuters) — Two Sikh bodyguards accused of murdering Prime Minister Indira Gandhi were shot while trying to take a gun from one of the guards who had detained them, the Press Trust of India reported Tuesday.

The agency quoted Tarsem Singh Janwal, commander of Mrs. Gandhi's border police guards, as saying that the two suspects, Sarwant Singh and Beant Singh, were taken to a guard room after they had shot Mrs. Gandhi at her residence on Oct. 31. Mr. Janwal said he was guarding the two men inside, the agency said, quoting a statement from police.

"They became restless," Mr. Janwal was quoted as saying. "Beant Singh moved from the chair," he said, adding, "Suddenly he jumped from his chair and tried to get hold of my Sten gun." Mr. Janwal also said the other suspect had moved at the same time. "In the scuffle that ensued there was firing from my carbine," Mr. Janwal said. Mr. Beant Singh died, but Mr. Sarwant Singh recovered. He faces charges of murdering Mrs. Gandhi.

Immigration Aides Accused by U.S.

WASHINGTON (AP) — High-ranking officials of the Immigration and Naturalization Service interfered with investigations into alleged corruption by agents, an internal Justice Department report said.

Although "substantial strides" have been made in investigating such allegations since 1980, it said, "serious institutional obstacles to... vigorous pursuit of these and other allegations have been raised. Some of this interference has come from INS upper management."

It said agents have to deal daily with immigrants "many of whom come from countries where the practice of giving gratuities to government officials for official acts is accepted." It added that "When the complexity of the immigration laws and the large backlog of pending INS matters are added to the mix, situations highly susceptible to corruption result."

East, West Germany Schedule Talks

BONN — The first talks at the cabinet level between East and West Germany since September will take place next month, West German officials said Tuesday.

The West German economics minister, Martin Bangemann, will re-establish high-level contacts when he meets the East German leader, Erich Honecker, in East Berlin on March 12.

Mr. Honecker called off a planned visit to West Germany last September, causing a major setback to Chancellor Helmut Kohl's drive for better ties with East Germany despite the then-prevailing chill in East-West relations.

Taiwan Admits Using Gang Leader

TAIPEI (Reuters) — Taiwan admitted Tuesday that a gang leader charged with the murder of a Chinese-American writer in California was employed by its military intelligence bureau.

Justice minister Shih Chi-yang said a probe into the killing of Henry Liu in Daly City on Oct. 15 showed the bureau had recruited a local gang leader, Chen Chi-li. Mr. Shih said Mr. Chen was recruited sometime last year to collect information about China. The bureau said Mr. Chen was employed because he claimed to have access to information in China.

Mr. Shih said a court had completed a preliminary hearing on Mr. Chen and Wu Tun, another gang leader also charged with the murder. He said the two were expected to be tried soon but gave no date. Official sources said Tuesday the trial was expected to start in two weeks and that it would be open to the public, unlike the initial hearings which were held in camera.

Correction

An article about the Bank of Boston in the Feb. 23-24 editions incorrectly stated that the company had declined comment about allegations that the bank had had dealings with organized crime figures. On Feb. 21, the company said that several mid-level employees had been responsible for the dealings.



Pakistani women working on Monday at a polling station in Karachi.

Zia Dissolves Cabinet Following Elections

(Continued from Page 1) law, was the most prominent of the defeated ministers. Two other high officials were also defeated. The state minister for social welfare, Mahmud Ali, lost in Lahore while General Zia's adviser on internal trade, Sheikh Ishrat Ali, lost to a former student leader in Rawalpindi.

A government spokesman said Tuesday that General Zia asked eight ministers from the dissolved cabinet to stay on "until the formation of a new government."

General Zia outlawed political parties after the July 1977 coup in which he overthrew Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, and they were not allowed to contest seats in Monday's election. The 1,291 candidates, few of them well-known figures, ran as independents and campaigned on local issues.

U.S. Envoy Sees Risk for Zia Pakistan's election has moved the country closer to democracy but also has posed formidable risks for General Zia if he fulfills his pledge to lift martial law, the U.S. ambassador, Deane R. Hinton, said Tuesday.

Mr. Hinton told The Washington Post in Islamabad that if martial law were lifted it would be a "big plus" in making Pakistan more appealing to U.S. critics of aid to the country, a bulwark against Soviet expansionism in the region.

"Things are going to be different around here with an elected parliament. Anyone you elect people, those people seek power. The question is, can he maintain equilibrium or balance, or will it get out of control again as it has in the past," Mr. Hinton said.

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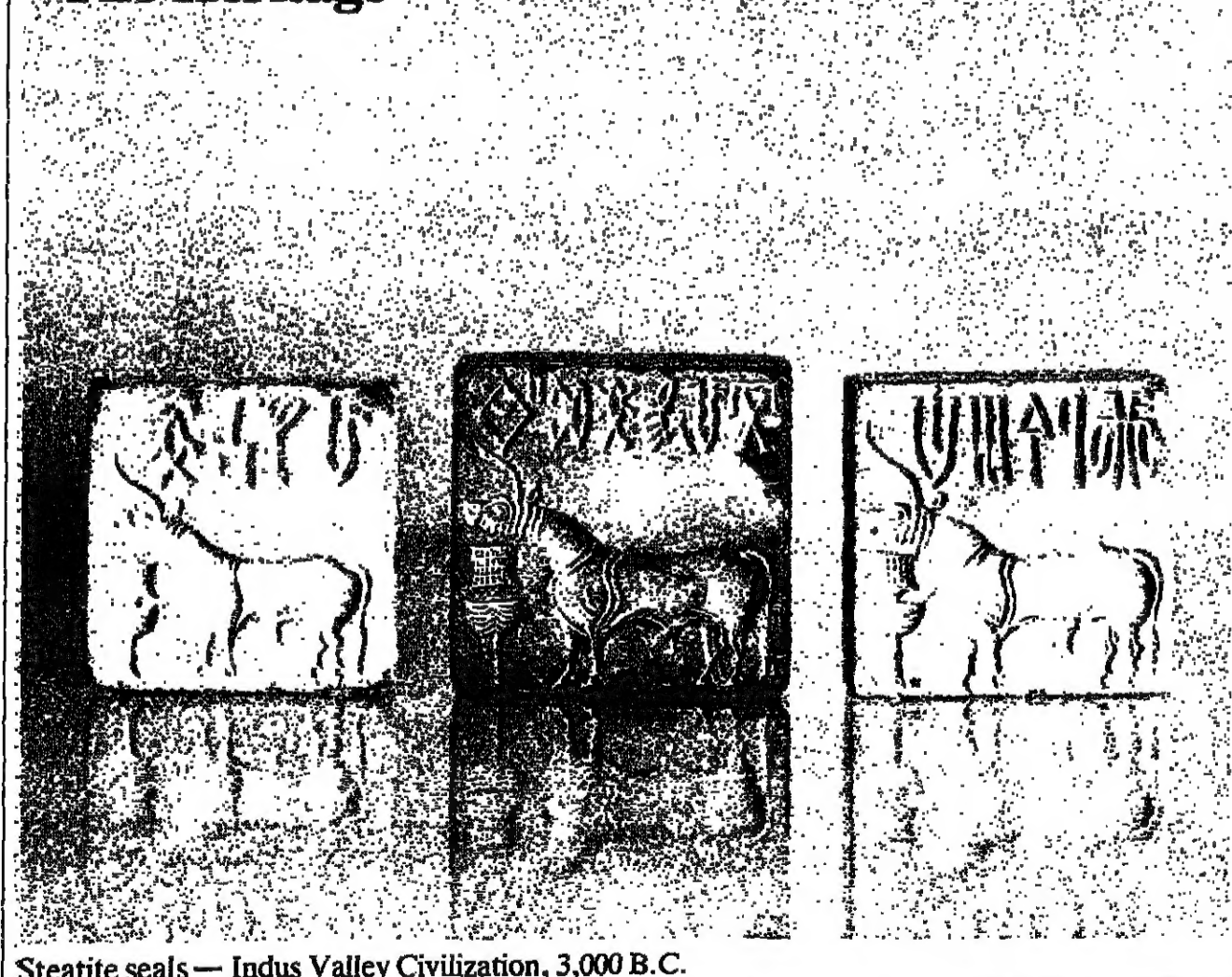
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By David E

WASHINGTON

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U.S. Planning to Set Up Supercomputer Centers For Academics, Industry

By David E. Sanger
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The National Science Foundation has announced plans to spend \$200 million to create supercomputer centers at four of the nation's leading universities. The move is the broadest U.S. effort yet to promote research using advanced computer technology.

Federal officials said Monday that the primary motive for the five-year program was a "desperate, overwhelming need" among academics for access to supercomputers that could help solve a wide range of basic research problems.

Some also said it constituted a U.S. version of Japan's Super-Speed Project, a joint effort of government and industry to build the next generation of high-speed computers.

While they vary in design, supercomputers are generally used to solve problems that could take years on conventional mainframe computers. Most of the machines, which cost more than \$10 million each, are used by the Defense Department, intelligence agencies and national laboratories. Only a handful are available to academic and industrial researchers.

"If this gets off the ground, I suspect it will be very difficult for the Japanese to keep up," said Kenneth G. Wilson, the Nobel laureate in physics who will be in charge of the new National Advanced Scientific Computing Centers at Cornell University in Ithaca, New York.

The other centers will be at Princeton University in New Jersey, where a center will be run by a consortium of several other Ivy League universities; the University of Illinois, widely considered as the forefront of supercomputer research; and the University of California at San Diego, where 18 universities are joining the effort.

The project announced Monday, the largest supercomputer effort in the United States outside of the military, marks an unusual collaboration between the federal government, universities and private industry. Corporations, along with state governments, are expected to match the \$200 million "seed money," as foundation officials called it, and underwrite joint research projects at the universities that will give private industry access to the machines.

First among the donors is the International Business Machines Corp., which said Monday that it would spend \$30 million, in equipment and employees, to support an effort at Cornell to construct a supercomputer 40 times faster than the fastest machine now commercially available. The Exxon Corp., the American Telephone and Telegraph Co. and the Lockheed Corp. will participate in the center in Princeton.

University officials insisted that they would control access to the machines and said U.S. funds would be used only to promote basic research, not proprietary products for industry. But the project still appeared to raise questions about the changing nature of corporate-university relationships.

Both the software and the designs for new types of supercomputers expected to emerge from the project will likely spur intense competition among companies sponsoring the work.

"It is clear that supercomputers are becoming the most important tool today in science and engineering," said Erich Bloch, a former IBM scientist who is director of the National Science Foundation. "But our own researchers don't have access to the computing power they need."

Indeed, in recent years academic researchers have complained that, without access to the supercomputers, they would be unable to attack some of the most pressing problems of particle physics, biotechnology, aerodynamics and automobile design. Larry Smarr, the University of Illinois astrophysicist who will direct the supercomputer center there, said he has been forced to go to Munich regularly to gain access to a supercomputer that could aid in the study of black holes.

"This country goes to sleep every once in a while," he said. "The technology has raced ahead, but our own facilities have fallen behind."

What prompted Congress last year to allocate \$40 million for the first year of the supercomputer project, over the objections of some in the Reagan administration, had as much to do with industrial competitiveness as the quality of academic research. Numerous corporations noted that Japan has made its supercomputers widely available to industry and said the machines have cut some industrial design processes by 90 percent.

Three of the four computers used in the project will come from the

American leaders in supercomputers: Cray Research and the Control Data Corp.

The project of greatest interest to the industry, however, is the collaboration between Cornell and IBM. Supercomputers are virtually the only types of computers that IBM does not currently manufacture, in part because the market for the machines is considered limited.

The Cornell approach is only one option the company is exploring in supercomputer design. IBM officials disclosed that the company also has supercomputer-related research projects at New York University, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Rice University.

Mexico Arrests 4 in Abduction of U.S. Drug Agent

United Press International

TIJUANA, Mexico — Four suspects, three of them former Mexican federal agents, have been arrested in the kidnapping of a U.S. drug agent.

There was still no word on the whereabouts of Enrique Camarena Salazar, an agent of the U.S. Drug Enforcement Agency who was abducted Feb. 7 in Guadalajara by four men believed to be involved in drug trafficking.

Three of the four suspects were arrested by Mexican authorities Sunday and presented at a news conference on Monday. A Mexican official said one of the four men, Tomas Morlet Borquez, was "a main suspect as the intellectual author" of the kidnapping.

Angel Villa Barron, commander of the Federal Judicial Police in Tijuana, said Mr. Morlet had recently retired from the Department of Federal Security, the foreign intelligence service. The other suspects were identified as Enrique Gonzalez Aguilar, a former lieutenant colonel in Mexico City's transit police, and Eduardo Ramirez Ortiz, a former federal security officer.

All three carried credentials of the Department of Federal Security, although all said they were no longer in federal service.

Mr. Villa Barron said authorities in Guadalajara on Monday arrested Mariano Belazagoin, the pilot who U.S. officials said flew another suspect in the case, Rafael Caro Quintero, out of Guadalajara last Saturday.

On Sunday, the head of the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration, Francis M. Mulen Jr., alleged that agents in the Department of Federal Security had foiled an attempt by the Federal Judicial Police to arrest Mr. Caro Quintero.

Mexican Officials Assailed
Mary Thornion of The Washington Post reported from Washington: Mr. Mulen, elaborating on his allegation, said Monday that Mexican law-enforcement officials had attempted to thwart other investigations by his agency in Mexico.

"Mexico hasn't arrested a major drug trafficker in eight years," Mr. Mulen said. "They were happy to have us come in and make a big headline once in a while. But when it finally started to hurt, when they

thought we were getting dangerously close [to the traffickers], they backed off."

Last November, he said, Mexican officials tried to direct DEA agents away from a plantation in Chihuahua state, where 10,000 tons of marijuana, the largest single seizure ever made, was found. "The only statistic we have so far in that case is the prosecutor, who was assassinated," Mr. Mulen said.

Mr. Mulen said that in the case of Mr. Caro Quintero, the DEA had asked Mexican authorities to detain his airplane at the Guadala-

jara airport two days after the kidnapping of Mr. Camarena.

Members of the Department of Federal Security were guarding the plane, Mr. Mulen said, and allowed it to take off after talking at the scene with Federal Judicial Police, the Mexican equivalent of the FBI.

"They let the suspects get away," Mr. Mulen said. "Then they start the raids."

In Mexico City, Sergio Garcia Ramirez, Mexico's attorney general, said officials were gathering information on the incident.

Three of the four suspects, identified as former Mexican federal agents, are, left to right: Tomas Morlet Borquez, Enrique Gonzalez Aguilar and Eduardo Ramirez Ortiz.

They were arrested Sunday and presented at a news conference on Monday.

A Mexican official said one of the four men, Tomas Morlet Borquez, was "a main suspect as the intellectual author" of the kidnapping.

Mengele Was Involved in Drug Trafficking, CIA Reports Hint

By Ralph Blumenthal
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The Central Intelligence Agency began receiving reports in 1971 that Dr. Josef Mengele, the Nazi war criminal, was heavily involved with partners in illegal narcotics trafficking in Paraguay, according to government documents.

The documents, provided in a report to the CIA for a Senate inquiry, indicate that agency officials in Paraguay gave credence to the reports and forwarded them to headquarters in Washington, which, in turn, queried other federal investigative agencies on the matter as recently as 1979.

The partially blacked-out documents do not establish the truth of the reports and leave many questions unanswered about Dr. Mengele. Dr. Mengele was the chief doctor at the Auschwitz death camp, where millions of

people died. Among the questions are to what extent the information was pursued in the search for one of Nazi Germany's most notorious fugitives.

"They just let the information hang there," said Senator Alfonse M. D'Amato, Republican of New York. "No one pursued this."

A spokeswoman for the CIA in Washington said Monday that the information about Dr. Mengele was disseminated "as appropriate" to other government agencies.

The spokeswoman said she could not discuss whether or not the information was forwarded to other governments, such as West Germany.

The documents, which were obtained by The New York Times, offer these new accounts:

● The CIA's Strategic Narcotics Team approached other federal agencies in 1979 for further information on reports of drug

trafficking by Dr. Mengele, seeking to back up an article that the team had submitted for publication in the International Narcotics Review.

● A 1974 CIA debriefing of a source who interviewed Nazis in Paraguay produced information that Dr. Mengele had undergone plastic surgery and appeared to be much younger than his age, which would now be 73. The source also reported that a photograph in Paraguayan passport files showed Dr. Mengele after the plastic surgery.

● The same source reported learning that around 1968 Dr. Mengele was living in Paraguay with Maria Bormann, Hitler's designated successor, who is believed by most authorities to have died in Berlin in 1945.

According to one CIA document, Dr. Mengele arrived in Paraguay for the first time around 1951 and lived there and in Brazil,

Argentina and Uruguay. He has been sought for extradition by West Germany since 1962, according to one of the CIA documents.

Israel intelligence teams also reportedly were seeking Dr. Mengele in the 1960s. The United States, which has no jurisdiction to try war criminals, recently announced a Justice Department investigation into reports that Dr. Mengele may have been in army custody in 1947.

The first of the newly released CIA documents is a cable dated July 12, 1972, from the Asuncion, Paraguay, station to CIA headquarters. The cable reported that a "petty criminal" had put out a farm near the town of Encarnacion, which is 185 miles (298 kilometers) southeast of Asuncion.

The farm, the document said, was owned by a man named Dr. Mengele, who was using the name Dr. Henrique Wollman. It added:

"Report suggests he and others heavily involved in narcotics traffic."

The cable said the office was seeking to determine whether this was the Dr. Mengele who was the former Auschwitz doctor. It quoted a report that Dr. Mengele "enjoys the protection" of President Alfredo Stroessner.

A second cable to headquarters a few weeks later confirmed that this was indeed the Nazi fugitive and said he lived in a villa northeast of Asuncion, about 30 miles from the Brazilian border and worked as an auto mechanic.

In 1979, the documents show, a CIA investigator asked officials of the Drug Enforcement Administration and the Customs Service for any information they might have on drug trafficking by Dr. Mengele. The CIA also suggested that the business owned by Dr. Mengele's family, a German farm machinery manufacturing com-



This picture of a man alleged to be Dr. Josef Mengele was taken in 1979 in Paraguay.

pany with offices in South America, "could serve as a mechanism to move or launder large sums of money, as well as to cover the movement of illicit narcotics."

U.S. Considers Aid Diversion to Nicaragua Rebels

Resistance to Secret CIA Funding Plan Leads White House to Weigh Options

By Doyle McManus
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration is considering a plan to fund rebels fighting Nicaragua's leftist government by diverting money that had been intended as economic aid for Central America, officials said.

President Ronald Reagan and Secretary of State George P. Shultz still hope to persuade Congress to approve \$14 million in covert funding that the Central Intelligence Agency is to provide to the insurgents, the officials said Monday.

But congressional Democrats cut off secret CIA funding last year, after more than \$73 million had been spent since 1981, and congressional leaders have said that a re-

newal of such aid is unlikely to be approved. Because of this, several alternative funding plans are being worked out, including the diversion of economic aid, the sources said.

Under one version of the idea, officials said, U.S. money would go to Honduras as economic aid with an agreement obliging the Hondurans to turn some of the money over to the insurgents.

Congress has appropriated \$147 million in economic aid for Honduras, but it has not been spent because of disputes with the Honduran government. Honduras and the United States are at odds over the level of U.S. aid, and over a military training center that the United States wants to establish there.

Both administration officials and members of Congress have raised objections to the plan to divert aid money. Using economic development aid to fund insurgents "could simply be illegal," said an official who asked not to be named.

House Democrats have said they would fight aid to the rebels in any form. And the Republican chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Senator Richard G. Lugar of Indiana, said last week that he was concerned that the United States could "lose control" of the rebels if their funding were routed through another government like Honduras.

Mr. Shultz outlined the idea last week to the Senate Intelligence Committee and got a mixed reception, congressional sources said. Mr. Shultz said he would prefer that such an arrangement remain covert, but some Republicans said they would insist on overt funding and some Democrats said they wanted no funding at all.

The economic aid idea "is one of four or five options that we are

discussing," a senior State Department official said. Other options reportedly include withdrawing U.S. diplomatic recognition from Nicaragua and extending open military aid to the rebels, or providing aid to dependents of the guerrillas while encouraging other countries and private organizations to extend military aid.

The official said the administration has not yet settled on any single option, "because as soon as we do that you'll see constituencies form up against it."

Instead, he said, the covert CIA funding will be pursued first in an alternative plan adopted only if that plan fails.

Rebel officials have said they are already receiving modest amounts of help from the governments of Honduras, El Salvador and Israel, all of which are heavily dependent on U.S. aid.

Talks 'Dead,' Managua Says
Joel Brinkley of The New York Times reported from Washington: A senior Nicaraguan official has said that President Reagan's recent threats against his country had killed the Contadora negotiations for a regional peace treaty in Central America.

In an interview on Monday, Victor Hugo Tinoco, Nicaragua's deputy foreign minister, said that as far as his government was concerned, the Contadora peace process is "dead."

A senior U.S. official said that he, too, believed the Contadora negotiations "are probably finished."

But another senior official, in the State Department, said: "We continue to support the Contadora process."

At a news conference last Thursday, Mr. Reagan said he wanted to "remove" the "present structure" of the Nicaraguan government. He

called the Sandinistas a "totalitarian, brutal, and cruel regime" that could not be acceptable to the United States unless "they'd say 'uncle.'"

Mr. Tinoco said: "If Mr. Reagan is saying his goal is to overthrow our government, how can we continue in Contadora to try to solve the problems in the region?"

The talks, sponsored by Colombia, Venezuela, Panama and Mexico, the four Contadora countries, have been under way for more than two years but appeared to be deadlocked in recent weeks. The talks are named after an island off Panama where the four countries first met.

Mr. Tinoco, who has served as a Nicaraguan delegate to the United Nations, was also his country's chief negotiator in the direct talks between Nicaragua and the United States that ended last month. He was in Washington this week to lobby in Congress against renewed aid to the Nicaraguan rebels.

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Foes of New Caledonia Independence Rally in Defiance of Emergency Rule

The Associated Press
NOUMEA, New Caledonia — Thousands of people who oppose independence for this French territory defied a ban on demonstrations on Tuesday and marched peacefully in the streets of Noumea.

The organizers of the demonstration, called a "march of liberty," estimated the crowd at 40,000. Other estimates varied from 15,000 to 35,000.

"For a city of 60,000 inhabitants, this is extraordinary," said Roger Laroque, mayor of Noumea and an anti-independence leader.

Jacques Lafleur, New Caledonia's conservative deputy to the National Assembly in Paris, demanded that a referendum be organized immediately on independence. "If the government refuses, we will take the initiative ourselves, in a month, to organize it," Mr. Lafleur told the crowd.

Supporting him was Dick Ukwé, the Melanesian president of the territorial government. Both have opposed another referendum plan, devised by Edgar Pisani, the

French government's special envoy to New Caledonia.

Mr. Pisani's plan calls for independence "in association with France," meaning that France would provide security and defense for the South Pacific archipelago. He has called for a referendum on the plan in July, but negotiations on possible revisions have broken down with both pro- and anti-independence groups.

Tuesday's demonstration resulted from Mr. Pisani's order for the expulsion of five leaders of the extreme-right Caledonian Front.

The five were among the organizers of a white settlers' picnic Feb. 17 in Thio, a stronghold of pro-independence Melanesians, or Kanaks, on the east coast of the main island. The Melanesians of the Kanak Socialist National Liberation Front saw the picnic as a provocation, and clashed with police who had been separating them from the settlers. Nine persons were injured.

The five rightists were ordered to leave for violating a state of emergency that was declared last month, and which bans mass gatherings.

They have refused to leave and are now in hiding.

The participants in Tuesday's protest, which was also illegal under the state of emergency, flew French flags and anti-independence banners in a cortege led by Mr. Lafleur, Mr. Laroque and Mr. Ukwé.

Mr. Lafleur, who heads the Rally for Caledonia in the Republic party, the New Caledonian branch of the Gaullist Rally for the Republic, said the demonstration was a prelude to an even larger march in France "so that New Caledonia remains French."

In Paris, the government spokeswoman, Georgina Duloix, accused the Rally for the Republic of having "once again crossed another stage in the escalation of illegality" by supporting the demonstration.

Mr. Pisani said at a news conference in Noumea that the demonstration was "useless."

"It will change nothing," he said. "The problems remain. One must take them up and resolve them. It is not in demonstrating but in putting forward new ideas, in accepting debate, that we will make things progress."



A PEACE OFFERING — Members of the Greenpeace environmental group, wearing radiation suits, dumped five tons of radioactive mud Tuesday in front of the Department of the Environment in London. They said

the mud came from the Sellafield (formerly Windscale) nuclear processing plant in northwestern Cumbria. Authorities arrested eight protesters and sealed off the area, but said the radiation level was insignificant.

Nearly Half Of Miners in U.K. on Job, Board Says

Reuters
LONDON — More than 1,400 miners abandoned Britain's 50-week coal strike on Tuesday, putting the number of miners now working at almost 50 percent of the work force, the National Coal Board asserted.

But the National Union of Mineworkers disputed the board's figures, saying that only 36 percent of its members are working. The board, which is insisting on the right to close pits on economic grounds, has said that it will consider the strike at an end when more than half the work force is back.

The Conservative government and the board ruled out further talks and launched a campaign to persuade miners to go back after the collapse last week of a peace initiative.

Negotiations between the board and the union collapsed in October.

According to the board, 1,464 miners went back to work on the morning shift on Tuesday, raising the number now working to more than 92,000. This was a record return for a Tuesday, a spokesman said. A one-day record of 3,807 miners quit the strike on Monday.

Meanwhile, leaders of the miners had further talks in London on Tuesday with senior trade union officials, who were the instigators of the failed peace initiative.

Newspapers said the return to work was a slap in the face for the union's president, Arthur Scargill. The Daily Express, which supports the government, described it as a victory for sanity.

The strike, which has cost Britain more than £2 billion (about \$2.1 billion) according to independent estimates, began last March over plans to shut 20 pits and eliminate 20,000 jobs.

The government said it has offered the miners the best deal in their history, with promises to increase investment and not to put miners out of work against their will.

Strike Called at French Ports

Reuters
PARIS — The Communist-led General Confederation of Labor has called a 24-hour strike of the administrative staff and crane operators at all French seaports. The strike, which will start at midnight Tuesday, was called to protest what the union called management's failure to reach a salary settlement for 1984.

Papandreou Is Accused In Failed Cyprus Talks

By Henry Kamm
New York Times Service

NICOSIA — Rauf Denktaş, the leader of the Turkish Cypriots, has accused Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou of Greece of bringing about the failure of last month's UN-sponsored negotiations for a settlement of the Cyprus problem in order to sustain his claim for continued U.S. arms aid.

Mr. Denktaş met last month with President Spyros Kyprianou, leader of the Greek Cypriots, in New York under the auspices of Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuellar. High hopes were disappointed when the communal leaders failed to agree on a draft accord for a federal republic that was thought to have been accepted in three rounds of negotiations in which the secretary-general met separately with Mr. Kyprianou and Mr. Denktaş.

Mr. Denktaş is president of the independent republic in northern Cyprus that is recognized only by Turkey. He said Monday that Mr. Kyprianou refused to sign the draft following "strategy and tactics prepared in Athens."

"Mr. Papandreou cannot afford to have the Cyprus problem come

to a successful end," the Turkish Cypriot chief said. He said it was the only way that the prime minister could maintain his charge that Turkey was a threat to Greece and continue to claim U.S. military assistance. Last year, the United States provided \$500 million in such aid.

"I cannot afford to have Turkey punished. I must help the only savior of my people at all cost," he added.

Turkish sources reported before the talks that the United States had told Ankara that it would be difficult for the Reagan administration to persuade Congress to maintain the present level of U.S. arms aid to Turkey unless progress was achieved toward an agreement ending the occupation of northern Cyprus by approximately 20,000 Turkish troops.

Congress has mandated a 7-to-10 ratio in military assistance to Greece and Turkey and resists regular administration attempts to improve this proportion in Turkey's favor. The Turkish government is aware of the fact that Greece has more friends in Congress than Turkey and has yielded to U.S. urging.

Mr. Denktaş said that the package of concessions that brought



Rauf Denktaş

about the UN meeting was "dead." He said the Turkish Cypriots would take no new negotiating initiative until this summer at the earliest and would proceed with the adoption of a constitution and presidential and parliamentary elections to make the secessionist state a reality by June 23.

Talks Postponed

Mr. Kyprianou postponed talks in London with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher because of the constitutional crisis. Reuters reported from Nicosia. A government spokesman said a meeting planned for Thursday was postponed at Cypriot request and no new date has been set.

UN Troops in Lebanon Are Caught in the Middle Units Struggle to Keep Fighting Between Israelis and Shiites at a Minimum

By Jonathan C. Randal
Washington Post Service

NAQOURA, Lebanon — United Nations peacekeepers in southern Lebanon are finding themselves hard-pressed as Israel's withdrawal from the area turns into a bloody confrontation with Shiite Muslims.

Two recent incidents were symptomatic of the new tensions.

In the first, French troops of the 10-nation, 5,900-man force were roughed up as they sought to stop Israeli soldiers, responding to an attack on a patrol, from destroying houses in a Shiite village.

The other incident involved a near gunbattle at the Qasbiyeh Bridge over the Litani River when an Israeli infantryman fired at French guards protecting a routine UN convoy to prevent its moving north to Beirut.

The incidents were not judged serious in themselves. But they recalled the almost constant bad relations between Israel and the lightly armed UN Interim Force in Lebanon, or Unifil, from its inception during an Israeli advance into the south in 1978, until last summer.

The participating nations include a Swedish medical team and an Italian helicopter unit plus infantry from Fiji, Finland, France, Ghana, the Netherlands, Ireland, Nepal and Norway. They are responsible for a 430-square-mile (1,118-square-kilometer) area 3 to 6 miles (4.8 to 9.6 kilometers) north of the Israeli border, stretching from the Mediterranean to Mount Hermon. The UN force also has theoretical jurisdiction under UN Security Council Resolution 425 for

the roughly 100-square-mile border strip. But in practice the area was controlled even before Israel's 1982 invasion by the Israeli Army operating almost openly alongside the thinly disguised formal presence of its Christian Lebanese allies.

Unifil's fixed positions and foot and motorized patrols in the past detained, disarmed but released the Lebanese Christians allied with Israel and their foes, the Palestinian guerrillas and their Lebanese allies.

Unifil's mission, to help the Lebanese government establish its sovereignty down to the border as well as to monitor Israel's withdrawal and help maintain peace and security in the south, became increasingly difficult, however, as the Palestinian-Israeli confrontation on the Lebanese border became increasingly tense.

Before the 1982 invasion of Lebanon, Israel complained frequently that Unifil had been ineffective in preventing Palestinian guerrillas from establishing military bases in its part of southern Lebanon that put Palestinians within artillery and rocket range of settlements in northern Israel.

Today, as in the past, Unifil can do little to stop belligerents determined to shoot at each other, but their contacts with all parties and sometimes their presence has been enough to prevent the use of heavy weapons.

Israel's distrustful view of Unifil changed last summer with the inauguration of Prime Minister Shimon Peres's coalition government.

Suddenly Israel found virtue in Unifil, trying to persuade the United Nations to move forces north to the Awali River defense line to provide

cover for its own army's withdrawal and to remove the peacekeepers from their positions close to the Israeli-Lebanese border.

If Unifil were to move north, observers noted, Israeli forces would have had a freer hand to intervene south of the Litani River.

It is in that area that Unifil, since its inception, has tried to contain the level of violence between the Israelis and their Lebanese allies on one side, and first the Palestinian guerrillas and now Lebanese Shiite Muslims on the other.

Syria vetoed Israel's plans for Unifil to move north, apparently to ensure that the Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon would be as painful as possible.

This has left the small strip of southern Lebanon with a volatile mix of angry Shiites, Israelis increasingly determined to suppress attacks against their withdrawing forces and UN forces, once again, caught in the middle.

What worries Unifil officers is the possibility that Israel may seek to expand the old border region under the control of its Lebanese allies into a uniform, six-mile-deep security belt.

Such a six-mile zone was widely believed to be the Israeli's goal during their initial 1978 invasion of southern Lebanon, which was thwarted by quick American-led diplomacy at the UN Security Council, setting up Unifil.

A Unifil source said, "If the Israeli Army stays on its way 35 miles from the Mediterranean to the Syrian border at varying distances from the Israeli border, despite Shiite opposition, then Unifil's position caught between them would be very difficult, indeed untenable."

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Shultz, V Congress Production of To Military S

WASHINGTON — The House of Representatives on Tuesday passed a bill to increase the production of military aircraft.

The bill, which would increase the production of military aircraft from 1,000 to 1,500 per year, was passed by a vote of 241 to 189.

The bill was introduced by Rep. John Dingell (D-Mich.) and was sponsored by the House Committee on Armed Services.

The bill would increase the production of military aircraft from 1,000 to 1,500 per year, which would allow the military to replace older aircraft more quickly.

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Shultz, Weinberger Ask Congress to Support MX

Production of 100 Missiles Called Vital To Military Strength and Arms Control

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration's top diplomatic and defense officials told Congress on Tuesday that the production and deployment of 100 MX missiles is vital to effective arms control and to national military strength.

In a rare joint appearance, Secretary of State George P. Shultz and Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger urged Congress to approve money for the entire MX missile fleet.

"This is no time to cast doubt on our national resolve," Mr. Shultz said.

A decision to halt or slow the MX program, Mr. Weinberger told the Senate Armed Services Committee, would convey an unmistakable message to the Soviet Union "that we lack the will to achieve our goals in the world."

Mr. Shultz said the United States must move ahead with the MX, an intercontinental ballistic missile with 10 warheads, because it represented a credible deterrent to new Soviet missiles.

Mr. Shultz insisted that the MX and the research and development of a space-based missile defense were "not bargaining chips."

"They represent much-needed modernization, consistent with existing arms control agreements," he said. "They are an essential element of our deterrent posture. And they are the foundation on which an effective arms control regime can be built."

The Congress is expected to vote on production money for 21 MX missiles in the next several weeks. A first group of 21 missiles was approved in 1983.

Soviet 'Peace Offensive'

Earlier, Don Oberdorfer of The Washington Post reported from Washington:

A senior State Department official has warned that the Soviet Union has started a campaign to use the U.S. proposal for space-based missile defenses as an issue in the coming Geneva arms negotiations to divide the United States and its West European allies.

But the official, Assistant Secretary of State Richard R. Burt, predicted Monday that an "alliance consensus" on the plan, which the Reagan administration calls the Strategic Defense Initiative, would thwart the Soviet efforts and enhance the U.S. bargaining position in the Geneva talks.

Mr. Burt and his Pentagon counterpart, Assistant Secretary of Defense Richard N. Perle, appeared before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to discuss U.S.-Soviet relations and arms control.

Mr. Burt seemed more positive than Mr. Perle about arms control and the Geneva talks, which are scheduled to begin March 12.

He cautioned, however, that the United States was "running the risk of another round of euphoria" as the negotiations neared.

Mr. Burt said the Russians were in "the early stages of a new 'peace



Richard R. Burt



Richard N. Perle

offensive," and added that "we must guard against the buildup of expectations which the Soviets are surely seeking to manipulate."

Among the signs of a Soviet "peace offensive," according to State Department officials, are Moscow's recent decision to permit international inspection of some of its civilian nuclear facilities and the U.S. visit set for next week of a large, prestigious Soviet delegation.

Mr. Burt testified Monday that the administration had held meetings with its allies in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization to "demystify" the Strategic Defense Initiative and increase support for it. And Mr. Perle said the Pentagon was studying ways to involve the allies in the research leading to a decision on the plan's feasibility.

In Geneva, the Russians are expected to emphasize a willingness to make major cuts in long-range and intermediate-range nuclear arms if the United States will curb its plans to explore the military uses of space.

Under questioning Monday

from Senator Jesse Helms, a Republican of North Carolina, Mr. Burt said he was "not aware of" any U.S. agreement that would relieve the Soviet Union of its obligation to reduce its strategic nuclear arsenal as called for in the SALT-2 treaty on strategic arms limitations. Although the U.S. Senate refused to ratify the 1979 treaty, both sides have expressed willingness to adhere to its terms.

Mr. Burt said he understood that in June 1982, Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko had made it "very clear" to Alexander M. Haig Jr., who was then secretary of state, that while Moscow would "not undercut" SALT-2, it would not make the arms cuts the treaty called for.

Mr. Burt described this as a "unilateral" Soviet statement and said he was "not aware of any U.S. agreement."

Some conservatives on Capitol Hill have charged that the Reagan administration agreed to permit the Russians to forgo the projected reductions as part of a "secret executive agreement" with Moscow.

CIA, Pentagon Stress Unity on Analyses

By Bill Keller
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Analysts for the Central Intelligence Agency and the Pentagon say there is evidence of a sudden spurt in Soviet spending on weapons procurement for the first time since the mid-1970s. But the agencies differ sharply on the pace of this buildup and what it means.

The Pentagon's Defense Intelligence Agency estimates that the weapons part of the Soviet military budget increased between 5 percent and 8 percent from 1982 to 1983, the last year studied, and says preliminary signs point to an increase for 1984.

The CIA, basing its estimate on what one official said was "a little more cautious" forecast of how fast new weapons would roll off the assembly lines, said Monday that Soviet weapons spending rose between 1 percent and 2 percent in 1983 and that it was too early to tell about 1984.

A CIA analyst added that his agency considered the evidence for the 1983 spurt to be tentative. "We're less certain that the change occurred in 1983," he said.

Economic analysts from the two intelligence agencies spoke to reporters on Monday in the office of the Defense Department spokesman, Michael I. Burch, in an attempt to dispel reports that they disagreed on the Soviet buildup.

The differing estimates of Soviet spending have become part of a running debate over U.S. military spending, with critics of the Pentagon citing the CIA numbers as evidence that the Defense Department has exaggerated the Soviet competition.

"I think the administration has definitely oversold the Soviet military threat," Senator William Proxmire said Monday. Mr. Proxmire, a Wisconsin Democrat, is the ranking Democrat on a congressional economic subcommittee that last week made public the transcript of CIA testimony last November on the Soviet economy.

In that testimony, the CIA's deputy director for intelligence, Robert Gates, cited "preliminary" evidence of an acceleration in Soviet weapons-buying in 1983 after six years of "stagnation."

He said that overall Soviet military spending had grown at the rate of about 2 percent since 1976, after adjusting for inflation. That is the same estimate the CIA has used since 1983.

The CIA and Pentagon analysts generally agreed Monday that growth in Soviet budgets, after surging in the 1960s and early 1970s, tapered off in 1976 as the Soviet economy sagged.

Russians spend 13 percent to 17 percent of their gross national product on the military while the United States spends about 7 percent of its GNP, the total value of goods and services. The GNP of the United States, however, is about twice that of the Soviet Union.

One of the Pentagon analysts also said Mr. Gates was "probably

right" when he said the Soviet economy could not stand a return to the military buildup rates of the years before 1976.

The CIA and the Pentagon measure Soviet weapons-spending through the use of satellite photographs, observation of weapons tests and deliveries and other information to calculate what Soviet factories are producing.

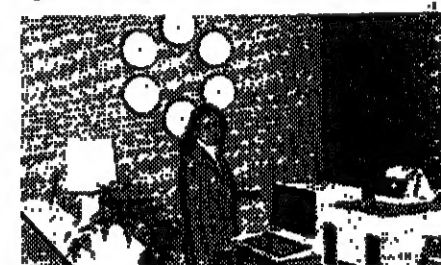
Both agencies estimate that the



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Gromyko Presses Italy on Space Arms

He Urges Rome to Oppose to Reagan's Anti-Missile Plan

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ROME — Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko of the Soviet Union, in an attack Tuesday on the U.S. plan for space-based missile defenses, urged Italy to express its opposition to putting weapons in space.

Mr. Gromyko, after meeting with Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti for nearly three hours, said in a luncheon toast:

"We do not hide that we would like to see also Italy among the countries that have raised their own voice" against armaments in space.

The Soviet minister said he was confident that Italy would be able to contribute "concrete acts" toward making a success of the new U.S.-Soviet arms control negotiations in Geneva, which begin March 12.

No details of the talks between Mr. Andreotti and Mr. Gromyko were released, but the Italian news agency ANSA said the principal subject was East-West relations.

While backing President Ronald Reagan's decision to go ahead with

research on an anti-missile defense system in space, Italy has made clear that it shares Soviet concern over the militarization of space.

The agency said the two men also discussed the Middle East and Italy's growing trade imbalance with the Soviet Union, which was 4.1 trillion lire (about \$2 billion) last year.

In addition, Italian sources said, the talks touched on attempts by Italy, as current president of the

Democrats Trim Staff In Washington Office

United Press International

WASHINGTON — Paul Kirk, the Democratic Party's national chairman, has dismissed about 30 of the party headquarters' staff of 80, bringing it to its lowest level in recent years.

Mr. Kirk said that when he was elected to his post this month he pledged to "run a lean, political strike force in Washington, and send more resources where the action is — in the states."

European Community, to launch a new Middle East peace initiative, and Italian concern over human rights.

Officials said the two men met privately for 20 minutes and then were joined by their aides and other officials at the Italian Foreign Ministry.

After the talks, Mr. Andreotti was host at a lunch for Mr. Gromyko at Palazzo Barberini. He is also scheduled to meet with Pope John Paul II on Wednesday.

Mr. Gromyko, who began a three-day visit to Rome on Monday, was to meet later with Prime Minister Bettino Craxi in the Chigi Palace.

The Socialist prime minister, a strong supporter of Italy's role in NATO, is leaving Monday for a visit to Washington where he will address a joint meeting of the U.S. Congress on March 6.

Mr. Gromyko is on his first visit to Italy in six years, and his first to any West European country deploying U.S. intermediate-range missiles. (AP, UPI)

Soviet Says ILO Ignores Problems; Funds May Be Cut

The Associated Press

GENEVA — The Soviet delegate to the International Labor Organization said Tuesday his country may consider financial sanctions against the body if radical changes are not made in its activities.

The delegate, Leonid Kostin, said that a complete withdrawal of funds from the ILO was "out of the question," and that he could not say when any possible sanctions might take effect. The Soviet bloc contributes about 20 percent of the ILO's \$255-million budget.

Mr. Kostin said the ILO was ignoring major problems such as reducing unemployment, lowering inflation and developing social services, and warned that the consequences could be "very serious."

The executive committee of the ILO, a United Nations organization that monitors work conditions and living standards for workers, is meeting this week in Geneva.

Mr. Kostin emphasized that the Soviet Union was not considering withdrawing from the ILO.

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INSIGHTS

Rugged Individualism, Values of the Right in U.S. Called 'Cancerous'

By Anne C. Roark
Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — The rugged self-reliance Americans hold so dear, personified by John Wayne and the American cowboy and championed by President Ronald Reagan and politicians of the right, has turned "cancerous," rendering much of the country's middle class incapable of a commitment to their most basic institutions — marriage, family, religion and politics — according to a study published by the University of California Press.

Although few scholars or politicians have yet

to see the book, those who know of it consider it part of an emerging and highly controversial national debate on the role of ethics and values in American society. And those who have actually read advanced copies of the book are touting it as a "benchmark" study of the 1980s American character and the first in a series of "liberal counterattacks" against the neo-conservative movement that has dominated politics in recent years.

Both the title of the book and the questions raised in the project are based on a 150-year-old study, called "Democracy in America," by the French historian, Alexis de Tocqueville. In taking the "moral pulse" of America in the 1830s, Tocqueville found the same erosive private individualism that Mr. Bellah and his colleagues found in the 1980s. "Only it is worse today," Mr. Bellah said.

In interviewing white, middle-class Americans, Mr. Bellah and his colleagues found that many people in the United States have been swept away by "radical individualism," a sense

that, as one psychotherapist they interviewed put it, "in the end you're really alone, and you really have to answer to yourself."

"We are concerned," Mr. Bellah and his colleagues said in the study, "that this individualism may have grown cancerous, that it may be threatening the survival of freedom itself."

THE result is that the institutions that safeguard democracy and freedom are being threatened, they said. People marry, for example, not out of loyalty or a sense of commitment or a belief in the value of the institution of marriage and family, but out of a sense of "psychological self-fulfillment." They become involved in politics, not out of any civic obligation or with any desire to seek what is best for the community as a whole but in an effort to defend their own "special interests."

That is why politics has become so "morally unavailing" to many Americans and "the politician" is held in such low regard, Mr. Bellah explained in a recent interview. "People assume

that, if you are in the game of politics, you are not playing fairly. You are not getting involved because you are a good citizen. You are not seeking what is best for the community. You are there for reasons of utility. You are after your own interests."

Mr. Bellah did note that "there is a growing nostalgia for the small town, a lot of talk about traditional values." But, he added, "a lot of it is awfully shallow and a bit phony. For the most part, people simply do not have the language to talk about these concerns. We hope the book at least will begin that discussion again."

Among the handful of scholars who have read the book, the discussion certainly has begun. Daniel Bell, a professor of social science at Harvard University, said that for some years now Americans "have been hearing from the intellectuals on the right, the conservatives" who have provided much of the underpinnings of the Reagan administration's emphasis on the "individuals and their right to do their own thing, unencumbered by government."

"The Bellah study and others move in the direction of asking what it means to be part of a community," Mr. Bell said. In a written comment prepared for the publisher, Mr. Bell concluded that the study would become "the contemporary benchmark from which to look back and to look forward, in the continuing inquiry about American culture."

Working with Mr. Bellah on the project were four younger scholars, three of whom had been students of his at Berkeley or Harvard. Ann Swidler, who now teaches sociology at Stanford, conducted interviews about love and marriage in several suburban neighborhoods in and around San Jose, California, and the high-technology area of Silicon Valley.

Steven M. Tipton, an associate professor at the Chandler School of Theology at Emory University, interviewed therapists and psychiatrists in the South and the San Francisco Bay area.

Richard Madsen, a sociologist at the University of California at San Diego, studied local

politics and volunteer organizations in a small town near Boston and a suburban area near San Diego.

William W. Sullivan, a philosophy professor at La Salle College in Philadelphia, studied two organizations that emerged from the political movement of the 1960s, the Institute for the Study of Civic Values in Philadelphia and the Campaign for Economic Democracy in Santa Monica, California.

The project was financed by the Ford, Rockefeller and Guggenheim Foundations and the National Endowment for the Humanities, which has given another grant to the group to continue working on the second phase of the project, a study of national think tanks, such as the Heritage Foundation and the American Enterprise Institute.

That study will follow a number of other similar studies on American ethics that are now being conducted by scholars around the United States and financed by major foundations.

McFarlane in the White House: A Modest Conciliator Comes of Age

By Lou Cannon

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — He is a hidden hand behind administration foreign policy, and the most prominent survivor of a second-term shake-up that has brought new faces to President Ronald Reagan's White House staff.

He remains deliberately obscure, overshadowed by two cabinet members, Secretary of State George P. Shultz and Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger, but he has made his mark with Mr. Reagan by helping to resolve many of the policy disagreements between the two strong-willed secretaries.

His favorite mechanism for doing this is a private weekly breakfast at which he and the two cabinet members reason together, without their aides.

Robert C. McFarlane, known to colleagues as Bud, is a soft-spoken former marine who as national security affairs adviser follows seemingly contradictory imperatives, and who is guided by a view of Soviet power as grim and pervasive as that of the president.

A conciliator who values diplomatic endeavors, Mr. McFarlane nevertheless was the most persistent administration exponent of sending the U.S. military to Lebanon. A Vietnam veteran who supported U.S. involvement there, he has come to believe that Americans will never back a long and limited war.

A longtime advocate of offensive nuclear power and a chief advocate in preserving the MX missile, he has become an advocate of the Strategic Defense Initiative, the plan aimed at protecting the United States from nuclear missiles.

Though a keen student of military affairs, he overestimated the effectiveness of the Lebanese Army, which collapsed at a crucial point.

Working for a president who preaches cabinet government but likes to make decisions in the closed company of a few advisers, Mr. McFarlane, 47, has quietly helped to centralize power in the White House.

He drafted position papers and chaired working groups that helped produce a rare show of administration unity on arms control at the January talks in Geneva between Mr. Shultz and Andrei A. Gromyko, the Soviet foreign minister. Mr. Reagan later called Mr. McFarlane's preparation for that "snapper," according to the White House spokeswoman, Larry Speakes.

Administration officials point to two signs of Mr. McFarlane's growing influence: He will be assigned the first-floor office in the White House occupied by the president's counselor, Edwin Meese 3d, who was sworn in Monday as attorney general, and he has gained the approval of Nancy Reagan. Mrs. Reagan's social opinion of her husband's top aides is often an interestingly reliable barometer of their influence.

At the annual New Year's Eve party at the Palm Springs, California, home of Walter H. Annenberg, the publisher and former ambassador, she made a point of going across the ballroom floor to praise Mr. McFarlane's dancing. Such incidents would never be related by Mr. McFarlane, who is considered a tight-lipped workaholic.

ADMINISTRATION officials say he is willing to sacrifice public image for private influence and to trade on the reputation he still holds at the Defense and State departments as an ideal staff man who poses no threat to Mr. Weinberger or to Mr. Shultz.

Mr. McFarlane is aware, aides said, of Mr. Reagan's desire to have his cabinet officers be policy spokesmen. He may be one of the few high-ranking officials who practice the motto expressed by a sign on the president's desk: "There is no limit to what a man can do or where he can go if he doesn't mind who gets the credit."

Mr. McFarlane's expressionless manner has produced a public image of determined dullness that friends say shields a man who privately displays sharp wit and performs a near-perfect imitation of Henry A. Kissinger. He uses the parody to remind hearers of the contrast between himself and the highly visible intellectual who was President Richard M. Nixon's national security adviser.

A Baltimore Sun reporter, Robert Timberg, recently quoted Paul M. Weyrich, the New Right activist, as saying of Mr. McFarlane: "He was created by God to disappear into crowds."

Friends say Mr. McFarlane relishes his role as a quiet source of power, helping to provide a theoretical framework for a president who, like him, is determined to maintain U.S. military power. Mr. McFarlane wrote the passage into Mr. Reagan's speech of March 23, 1983, that called for creation of the space-based missile defense.

In an infrequent interview, Mr. McFarlane described his goals:

"The world lives in the constant threat of nuclear annihilation. The president believes, and I have strongly urged that he pursue, a fundamentally different idea, and that is that you really can go to a defensive strategy. That would be a historic accomplishment if he were able to set that in motion. And that is probably the single greatest opportunity before us."

The interview, which took place in Mr. McFarlane's basement office in the White House, was conducted under ground rules that permit no attribution without permission. Mr. McFarlane started, as he often does, by sketching uses and limitations of U.S. military power in the 20th century, emphasizing what he sees as a two-century strain of isolationism.

Although in the middle of what aides described as a typical 17-hour day, Mr. McFarlane did not hurry the questioner or his answers. He spoke slowly, sometimes searching for a word in a voice that, while hovering on the edge of inaudibility, was one of command. His softest tone seemed reserved for his strongest answers.

Robert C. McFarlane, one of the few high-ranking U.S. officials who practices the motto on President Ronald Reagan's desk: "There is no limit to what a man can do or where he can go if he doesn't mind who gets the credit."



Labeled Press International

Mr. McFarlane's friends and subordinates attest to his politeness and say that he never shouts and rarely complains. He is described as loyal to friends and extremely protective of his wife, Jonda, and their three children.

Much of Mr. McFarlane's humor is self-deprecatory. He likes to tell of the time a late-night television show producer told him he had "the most boring face" she had ever seen. He is not above a barb at his critics. Following the habits of a military career, he never criticizes his commander-in-chief. But he recently described Mr. Reagan's new director of communications, the conservative former columnist Patrick J. Buchanan, as a "Jeane Kirkpatrick in long pants."

After the November election, Mrs. Kirkpatrick was the choice of conservatives, including Mr. Buchanan, to replace Mr. McFarlane when she asked to leave as UN ambassador. Instead, Mr. Reagan gave Mr. McFarlane a prompt and public vote of confidence. Mrs. Kirkpatrick has returned to teaching.

In an administration that has raised internal feuding to a high art, Mr. McFarlane has collected an incongruous set of admirers, among them former Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. and Treasury Secretary James A. Baker 3d, who had feuded with Mr. Haig when he was White House chief of staff.

Mr. Haig said Mr. McFarlane has brought a needed "sense of order and professionalism" to the foreign policy processes of the Reagan administration. "But he warned that Mr. McFarlane would face public scrutiny and criticism now that he has shed his image as a junior staff man."

Kenneth M. Duberstein, former White House congressional liaison and Baker loyalist, said Mr. McFarlane has become "the honest broker of the administration, giving the president what he wants and needs in a national security adviser."

Mr. McFarlane, the son of a New Deal Democratic congressman from Texas, also has the respect of many congressional Democrats. Representative Les Aspin, Democrat of Wisconsin and the new chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, credited Mr. McFarlane with "breaking the arms-control gridlock" because he understood House political realities. Mr. Aspin was an architect of congressional compromises that allowed limited production of the MX missile in exchange for an administration commitment to negotiate with the Soviet Union.

Mr. Duberstein recalled a meeting with Senators William S. Cohen of Maine, Warren B. Rudman of New Hampshire and Slade Gorton of Washington, all moderate Republicans, who said the MX would never survive if viewed simply as "a Republican missile."

From this meeting came a decision to consult Mr. McFarlane, who was then deputy to William P. Clark, the national security adviser.

Out of the McFarlane-Duberstein consultations came the proposal for a bipartisan commission that would support the MX and arms control. Its chairman, suggested by Mr. McFarlane, was Brent Scowcroft, the retired air force general for whom Mr. McFarlane had worked when Mr. Scowcroft was national security adviser under President Gerald R. Ford.

More recently, Mr. McFarlane was credited

with a White House decision to postpone submission to Congress of a Saudi Arabian arms package that might have resulted in an embarrassing foreign policy setback.

What happened, at a Jan. 23 meeting that was not publicly announced, is typical of the way Mr. McFarlane exercises his influence as an inside man.

According to administration officials, Mr. Weinberger ardently supported the Saudi arms sale with backing from high-ranking State Department officials friendly to the Saudi Arabians. Mr. McFarlane carefully prepared his opposition and came armed with information provided by congressional allies that the proposal faced opposition on Capitol Hill.

As an alternative, he proposed delaying the sale and developing a comprehensive arms package for the Middle East, an idea that carried the day with Mr. Weinberger and Mr. Shultz.

"The White House saw this as a nonstarter," a knowledgeable official said. "McFarlane convinced everyone there was no point to submitting something that the Congress wouldn't buy."

Mr. McFarlane did not come easily to influence in a post held by such dominant public figures as Mr. Kissinger and Zbigniew Brzezinski. Fewer than seven years ago, he was approaching retirement as a Marine lieutenant colonel and cheerfully acknowledged the military maxim that those of higher rank are more intelligent.

He had not been totally disabused of this belief when he replaced Mr. Clark 16 months ago in a White House shake-up.

"He is the perfect No. 2 man or maybe No. 2A," a White House official said after Mr. McFarlane arrived there in 1981 as deputy to Mr. Clark.

Mr. McFarlane's experience appeared to support this assessment. He was a military assistant to Mr. Kissinger in the mid-1970s and impressed his boss with his diligence.

In 1976 and 1977, he served as Mr. Scowcroft's staff man in the White House, and his low-visibility approach today is reminiscent of the approach used by Mr. Scowcroft, arbiter of disputes between Mr. Kissinger and a strong-willed defense secretary, James R. Schlesinger.

In both positions, Mr. McFarlane earned a reputation as a hard worker.

Mr. McFarlane joined the staff of the Senate Armed Services Committee, where a former colleague, Rhet Butler, remembers him "hitting the ground running from the first day."

On the committee, headed by John G. Tower, Republican of Texas, then a senator and now an administration arms-control negotiator, Mr. McFarlane played a role in decisions that led to committee rejection of SALT-2, the arms treaty that President Jimmy Carter withdrew from Senate consideration after the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in December 1979.

When Mr. Haig became secretary of state, Mr. McFarlane became his counselor until he entered the White House as Mr. Clark's deputy.

Mr. Clark delegated by inclination and necessity because he had little background in foreign affairs, so Mr. McFarlane often became a sort of surrogate national security adviser who briefed his boss and the president and negotiated with Congress.

"If Bud had been a civilian instead of a military man, his experience would have seemed terrific," an administration colleague said recently. "In fact, he has more experience and foreign policy knowledge than any other official in the administration, and he bears a greater burden than Scowcroft did because the president has no one around like Kissinger and Schlesinger."

Mr. Haig, who left the administration after clashes with White House officials and cabinet colleagues, said he believed that Mr. McFarlane had restored professionalism to an office that had fallen into disrepute.

"Bud has provided a mandate of substance rather than populism," Mr. Haig said in an interview. "The secretary of state has been the spokesman, as he is supposed to be. The payoff is a consistency of policy and a degree of predictability that is stabilizing. The Soviets appreciate a tough, predictable, consistent set of policies."

THESE policies are based on a grim assessment of Soviet power, which, Mr. McFarlane wrote five years ago in the naval journal Proceedings, is capable of a "unilateral victory" not through war but by expanding its influence in Europe and the Third World as a result of achieving nuclear parity.

Mr. McFarlane, concerned that the United States was turning inward after the Vietnam War, strongly criticized what he saw as U.S. strategic and political weakness since World War II.

"We must not allow bad policies to take on legitimacy simply because they were not accompanied by a holocaust," Mr. McFarlane wrote. "Having superior military might has provided an enormous hedge for flabby thinking. We could afford less-than-optimal strategic planning because push was never going to come to shove. We have had the luxury of being able to be foolish."

Mr. McFarlane, who served two combat tours in Vietnam, wrote that he saw the war there as a disaster in which the Russians, without firing a shot, "watched while the United States was brought to its knees in a foreign war after an investment of more than \$100 billion."

But he continued to favor using the military to support diplomatic objectives, provided that its period of involvement was limited.

"I'd never now say that we should have sustained a conflict over five years," Mr. McFarlane told The Wall Street Journal recently. "Five years is simply incompatible with American values and the American attention span. The most relevant lesson I learned is what is and what isn't sustainable by the American people."

In 1983, as Mr. Clark's deputy, he was sent to Lebanon, where he negotiated a critical ceasefire and became deeply immersed in that country's politics of conflict.

Mr. McFarlane looked on the Lebanese situation as a textbook example of the low-order confrontations he had anticipated in his 1979 article. He saw the Russians working through Syria and others to destabilize the Middle East, and he joined Mr. Shultz in strongly advocating the deployment of U.S. Marines to help shore up the government of President Amin Gemayel.

Mr. McFarlane took over as national security affairs adviser one week before the Marine

headquarters in Beirut was demolished in a suicide truck-bombing in October 1983. More than 240 U.S. servicemen died, and Mr. Reagan's policy was left in ruins.

In subsequent months, Mr. McFarlane sided with Mr. Shultz, favoring armed retaliation for the bombing and resisting withdrawal of U.S. forces from Lebanon. They lost on both counts to the combined opposition of Mr. Weinberger, the Joint Chiefs of Staff and public opinion as reflected through Republican senators in conversations with Mr. Reagan.

Mr. McFarlane never discussed the withdrawal publicly but confided to friends his bitterness about the Pentagon opposition to deployment. "Our processes have failed," an official quoted him as saying.

His alignment with Mr. Shultz on Lebanon cast Mr. McFarlane for a time as an adversary to the Pentagon. On that issue, he was not a conciliator but an advocate who periodically gave optimistic assessments about the quality of the Lebanese Army, which disintegrated at a crucial moment.

Mr. McFarlane suffered on other issues during his first months on the job, but also from the self-effacement that ultimately was to prove his greatest asset.

"One of Bud's adjustments was the sudden leap," a friend said. "It was a fairly short time between when he was lieutenant colonel and national security adviser. It was a year or two before his talents could be realized and he recognized that deferential thinking no longer served his job. It speaks well he adjusted so quickly, but there was a period when self-deprecation and modesty got in his way."

Mr. McFarlane's qualities as a conciliator

and his political understanding as much as his substantive background helped him make the adjustment in 1984.

Publicly, the administration had been embarrassed by several accounts of disarray that characterized arms control processes during the first term. Frequent divisions between Mr. Shultz and Mr. Weinberger on a wide range of policy issues added to the impression of an administration that could not get together on foreign policy.

Mr. Reagan's political advisers also expressed anxiety privately, especially after the disclosure last spring that the Central Intelligence Agency had directed the mining of Nicaraguan harbors. These advisers said they distrusted the CIA director, William J. Casey, and were worried that some agency adventure would put the president on the defensive at a key moment in his reelection campaign.

But Mr. Baker, who was consistently at odds with Mr. Clark and Mr. Casey, had formed a close working relationship with Mr. McFarlane, who ended up meeting regularly with Mr. Casey and inviting him to periodic lunches with Mr. Shultz and Mr. Weinberger. Some thought that move would provide an early warning of surprises, but no surprises materialized.

To defuse Shultz-Weinberger tensions, Mr. McFarlane began weekly breakfast meetings with them in which they could air grievances and make policy recommendations in confidence that what they said would never leave the room.

A White House official described Mr. McFarlane as "using the Socratic technique of always asking good questions, never pushing" in meetings with Mr. Shultz and Mr. Weinberger and in National Security Council meetings where all are present. On many issues, this has produced compromise subsequently approved by Mr. Reagan.

Through this process and over time, Mr. McFarlane also overcame Pentagon suspicion that he was a mere handmaiden of Mr. Shultz.

In fact, on the Strategic Defense Initiative and Central America, Mr. McFarlane's position was much closer to that of the Pentagon than of the State Department, and he did not let his friendship with Secretary of State Shultz interfere with policy.

In fact, an administration official who favors the missile defense plan credits Mr. McFarlane with persuading a skeptical Mr. Shultz to support it.

The plan, which has preoccupied Mr. Reagan, is the one issue that has built Mr. McFarlane's relationship with the president. Mr. McFarlane has regularly briefed reporters on the issue, emphasizing not the improbable dream of an "impenetrable shield," as does Mr. Reagan, but the value of a less-than-perfect missile defense as an element of deterrence.

"Strategic deterrence could evolve away from nuclear offensive deterrence and into defensive deterrence," Mr. McFarlane has contended.

As the revamped Reagan team starts the second term, no one is talking about Mr. McFarlane as a No. 2 man. But after the deputy chief of staff, Michael K. Deaver, leaves this spring, Mr. McFarlane will be the White House's ranking senior official.

The new chief of staff, Donald T. Regan, has told Mr. McFarlane that he will not interfere with Mr. McFarlane's time with the president, which averages about four hours a week, considerably more than the amount Mr. Reagan spends with Mr. Shultz or with Mr. Weinberger.

In recent months, a White House official said, Mr. McFarlane has become confident enough that he "feels free to tell bad jokes to the president." The joke to which the official referred was related during a planning meeting for this spring's Bonn economic summit.

It was about a cricket who was afraid he would be stepped on and asked an owl what he should do about it. The owl suggested that the cricket become an eagle. The cricket agreed and asked how he should make the transformation. "That's logistics," the owl replied. "I'm in planning."

And so, at the White House, is Mr. McFarlane.

The Global Newspaper.



ARTS / LEISURE

Eurythmics 'Is a Project, Not a Group'

By Michael Zwerin
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Many rock musicians trace the broad line of creativity in their idiom from the Beatles to Steely Dan to Eurythmics. The Beatles need no introduction. Steely Dan introduced rock to chords with fancy numbers. Eurythmics married it to Karlheinz Stockhausen and John Cage.

Making any one artist or group a benchmark is more or less arbitrary, but these three each changed the landscape in their way.

"Eurythmics is a project, not a

group," said one of its two members, Dave Stewart. The other, Annie Lennox, explains the project's perspective: "Pop music is a trite idiom which has the potential in it to say something of quality."

Following the British pop charts can become "stifling, like listening to the daily news," said Stewart, who considers himself European, not British. To escape the "stifling 'It's-Number-One' syndrome" and "to get our ears off the ground," the two settled in Paris for three months this winter to record their next album.

The team's chemistry separates them from Boy George, Thomas Dolby, The Thompson Twins, Laurie Anderson and the rest of the techno-pop crowd. They are studio virtuosos who also have stage presence, intellectuals with a funky side, musicians with a visual imagination. Most of all, they have found a way to combine avant-garde experimentation with mass appeal.

"We come from the left and end up at the right," is the way Stewart puts it. He synthesizes and invents sound using methods not yet in method books, creating the method books of tomorrow, programming more than 100 melodies he and Lennox write with elements such as clicking train wheels, a fish slapping on a table, breaking milk bottles, a pinball machine running up a score. Excess sounds ("Dave closing studio door") are filed for future use in the project's headquarters, an old London church.

"Somebody watching us in the studio might think we were mad scientists," Stewart said, "yet when we're finished it sounds like a hit single. I'm obsessed with combining both levels."

They add musicians on stage — a human level can also be part of the mix. Their ability to reproduce laboriously layered studio sounds in real time is state-of-the-art. This time Stewart from button-pushing on stage, from him to play his first love, the guitar, while Lennox sings, pacing, all in white with red gloves, holding a plastic mask over her face, stealing the scene. She is the star, the one the press goes for. Being interviewed "taught me a lot about myself," she said. "It's healthy to be forced to verbalize what you're doing. It's rather like you're a pencil and you have to keep sharpening it or it goes blunt."

Growing up in Scotland, she studied flute from the age of 7 until she realized she hated it after qualifying for the Royal Academy of

Music. She worked in restaurants and bookshops and began to sing as she discovered Joni Mitchell and Motown. Then she met Stewart, who, after absorbing folk, blues and rock, began to leave the crowd when he played live with a Renaissance chamber ensemble. The first time he heard a synthesizer he was amazed "that a machine could make such warm and human sounds."

They started what he calls "a cottage industry," making tapes at home. Together they began to embellish the songs they wrote with unusual elements — Calypso steel drums, tape of a dulcimer running backward through the recording heads. They came up with their first hit album, "Sweet Dreams Are Made Of This," for a cost of about £5,500 (about \$3,775). Profits were reinvested into equipment, which Stewart learned how to repair and then reprogram.

Despite his earring and beard, he reminds you of a no-nonsense workaholic executive. "If you listen to our single 'Love Is a Stranger,' it will sound like no Abba love song at first. But the lyrics are meant to disturb you. You'll be even more disturbed when you see the video. On top of it, remember, is this little piece of chocolate cake; la-de-la-de-da. The most frightening piece of film footage I ever saw was in 'Clockwork Orange,' when the guy plays with his knife and says, 'Pretty, pretty.' That sort of sums up our music: a juxtaposition between the glamorous and the horrible. The glam cop and the bad cop. If you listen to all of our five albums, you'll find that juxtaposition a common denominator."

This is what attracted them to accept the commission to write the music for the film "1984," which caused something of a scandal in the industry because there was already a recorded, credited score. "Nobody told us about that at the



Eurythmics' Dave Stewart and Annie Lennox.

beginning," Stewart said. "The film had gone so much over budget that the producer wanted a soundtrack that he could release as an album to get back some of the investment. We saw it as a great opportunity to experiment. At one point it got so heavy we said, 'Well, just give us our music back.' The producer has been brilliant using the story to get publicity."

He compares their London church with Andy Warhol's Factory: "We have a video section,

Stage 'Seven Year Itch' Is Not Up to Scratch

By Michael Billington
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Hollywood has always fed off Broadway, and occasionally trumped it. Once you have seen Hepburn and Grant in "The Philadelphia Story" or

THE LONDON THEATRE

Matthew and Lemmon in "The Odd Couple," any stage revival is bound to seem a bit tame. The same, I fear, is even more true of "The Seven Year Itch" currently being revived at the Albery theatre with Patrick Mower and Adrienne Posta giving two perfectly good performances but unable to exorcise memories of Tom Ewell and Marilyn Monroe in the Billy Wilder film of 1955.

George Axelrod's play, written in 1952, has now acquired a sociological interest. It is about the sexual temptations besetting a solitary husband during a hot New York summer. But the background is as fascinating as the foreground. Axelrod takes us back to a time when Freudian shrinks were automatically funny, when cheap pocket classics were hitting the bookshelves (the publisher-hero re-titles Hawthorne's "The Scarlet Letter" as "I Was an Adulterer") and when smoking was a permissible social activity. Drawing on his first cigarette in six weeks, the hero cries, "All those wonderful ingenious tarts and resins," a line that nowadays would get him run out of town by the various anti-smoking leagues.

The play is admittedly very different from the film in that it focuses on the fears and fantasies of the deserted male who is on stage throughout. And, to be fair, Axelrod is often very funny about the different mores of the 39-year-old John Doe hero and the 22-year-old actress from the upstairs apartment who interrupts his reveries: the man's idea of a seductive photograph record for instance, is Walter Huston's creaky rendition of "September Song." But although the play has its points (the husband's dreams, for instance, are very much related to his job of thinking up lurid paperback covers), it has little of the artful sensuality of Wilder's movie.

Watching the current revival, directed by James Roose-Evans, it is also hard to banish memories of the screen stars. Patrick Mower recaptures the infidelity well, but Mower (who once played Don Juan) has a much too rakish and romantic presence to convince you he would ever be sweaty-palmed about a date. Posta plays the upstairs actress as an ankle-socked innocent who flops around in baseball sweaters and dumps potato chips in champagne.

But the most successful performance comes from Royce Mills as a flustered, faun-like, hysterical psychiatrist who clearly cannot keep his own libido under control. When Mills is on stage, Axelrod's play takes over and you temporarily forget the long shadow cast by Ewell and Monroe dreamily whispering that she knew a piece of music was classical when it had "no vocals."

Sometimes previous theater productions cast their own shadows. Nine years ago the Royal Shakespeare Company memorably revived Brecht's 1935 comedy about the reconstruction of the human personality, "Man Equals Man." Now the same play has been revived by the cosmopolitan Almeida theatre troupe (which also has a company in Paris playing Dosztoevsky's "The Possessed") in a production by David Hayman and the result is strenuous, hectic and only patchily funny; indeed the play only takes off in the second half when we see a simple Irish porter, Galy Gay (played by Timothy Spall), transformed into a deadly fighting machine through a mixture of intimidation and fear.

The piece itself remains fascinating and uncharacteristic. Not only does it pre-date Brecht's espousal of Marxism, it vigorously contradicts it since it shows what happens when a rebellious individual is taken over by mass ideology. It also anticipates 20th-century techniques of brain-washing. What is even more striking is Brecht's poetic, geographical confusion. The setting is British India, the soldiers are Kipling-esque Tommies but the temple they raid early on (losing

one of their number whose identity Galy Gay is forced to assume) is a Tibetan pagoda and its worshippers are Chinese.

What the play needs is a dynamic relaxation that combines Kipling's "Soldiers Three" with Chaplin's "Modern Times." What it gets is some pretty frantic mugging with Spall veering wildly between Charles Laughton at his most outlandish and a dandified Noël Coward. Only when Spall, tried on trumped-up charges and threatened with execution, breaks down into a blubbering, sweating, quaking wreck does the play begin to grip one's imagination: the nearer the character gets to death, the more the play comes to life. And the final image of Spall single-handedly gunning down the occupants of a Tibetan fortress certainly rams home Brecht's message.

The rest of the cast equates Brecht with humor. The signal exception is Miriam Margolyes, who plays the cantankerous widow Begbick (a forerunner of Mother Courage) with a sly parody of seductiveness. Whether caressing a cucumber or rotating her ample hips, Margolyes (last seen as Gertrude Stein) mercilessly sends up all our stock notions of the female vamp. This is real alienation. But the other members of the cast undercut this quirky, funny, haunting play with a style of acting that is broad rather than Brecht.

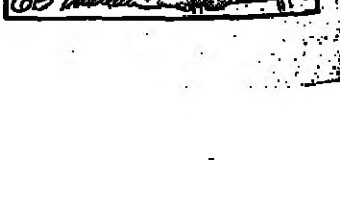
Brecht, in his maturity, combined Marxist ideas with ironic ambiguity. But "The Garden of Earthly Delights" which the touring 7.84 company has brought to the Shaw Theatre, is message-drama, pure and simple. Peter Cox, the dramatist, has come up with a morale-boosting entertainment designed to raise the spirits of those involved in the year-old British miners' strike. Set in a welfare-club in the heart of the Kent mining community, the play says unequivocally that things will never be the same even when the strike is settled; that the breach between strikers and working miners will never be healed and that the militant miners' wives will no longer be content with the role of kitchen slaves.

It sounds hectoring. In fact, though totally one-sided, the piece is surprisingly cheerful and entertaining. This is partly because of some tuneful songs by Paul Abraham. It is also because cast, director and even audience have an untroubled faith in the righteousness of their cause. When at the end a striking miner's wife came on stage and announced, "This play is true," she was cheered. This may not tell much about drama but it certainly tells us something about the current, divided state of Britain.

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DOONESBURY



New Designer Rugs Cost Enough to Hang on Wall

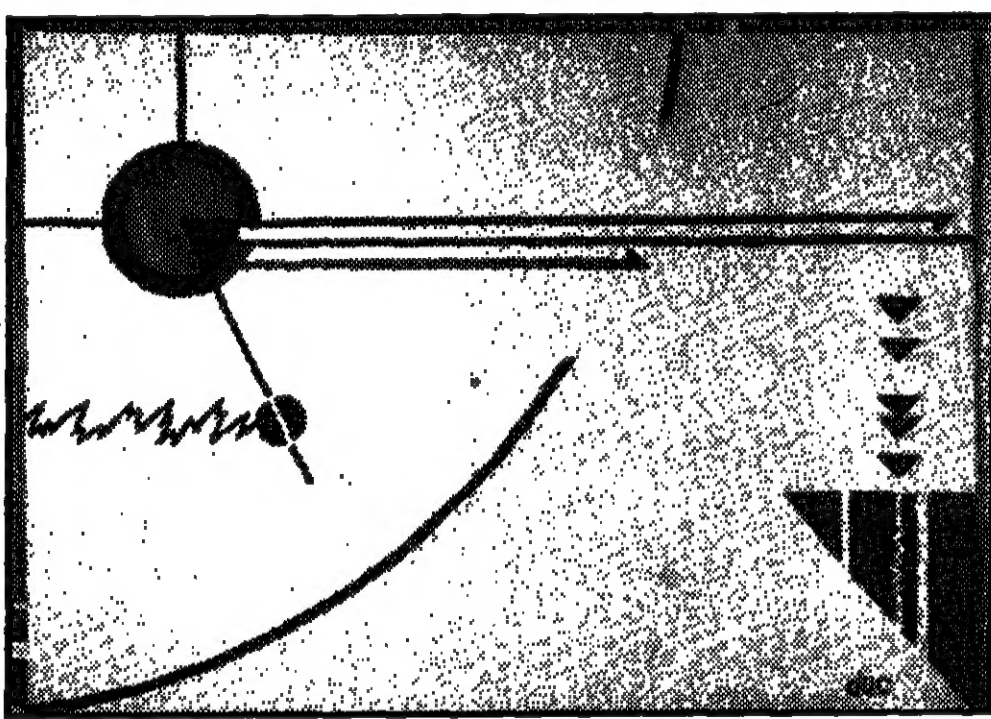
By Joseph Giovannini
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — To tread or not to tread on the carpet is the question. Over the last decade, a growing number of designer rugs or art rugs have appeared in stores, showrooms and galleries. Because of their artistic images and execution, they could as easily be hung on the wall as placed on the floor.

These include limited reissues of classic rugs done in the 1920s, '30s and '40s, and recently designed works by artists, craft artists and architects who normally work outside the commercial rug industry. The rugs are named and signed, and have the visual presence of paintings. They are often made in limited editions and range from about \$1,000 to \$8,000. They provide a focus for a room in a way that most plain or evenly patterned wall-to-wall carpets do not. The rugs range in size from 2 by 3 feet (60 by 90 centimeters) to 8 by 12 feet.

The striking black and white "Pencilmarkings," for example — a vigorously graphic 6-by-6-foot rug done this year by the New York architect Alan Buchsbaum for the New York concern V'Soske — is not the rug for neutral, even space, such as an open office, but perhaps a rug for a small seating area. With numerous visual elements and colors, such rugs give scale to a space, and help mark and define an area.

While the New York gallery Modern Master Tapestries has, since 1968, engaged such American artists as Robert Motherwell and Roy Lichtenstein to design tapestries, many of which can be used as rugs, a strong new thrust has come from the carpet manufacturer V'Soske. In 1979 the company commissioned the Princeton architect Michael Graves to design a rug that became the first in a series that now includes a second Graves, as well as rugs by Charles Gwathmey, Shelton Mindel, Henry Smith-Miller / Laurie Hawkins, Nob & Non and Tod Williams / Billie Tsien. The collection will include designs by Richard Meier, Steven



"Orwell '84," one of a collection of eight designer rugs by Christian Duc.

Holt, Roger Ferri, Michael Kalil and Debora Reiser.

The New York interior designer Barbara Schwartz of Dexter Design is using a Tod Williams / Billie Tsien rug in the home of an art collector. "It sits well on the floor and holds the space in a wonderful way," she says. "It's part silk and part wool, and there's a subtle, shimmering quality between them."

In 1983 the Classic Gallery introduced eight abstract rugs in limited editions. Created by the Paris designer Christian Duc, some are irregularly shaped; most are done in cool, neutral colors, with cryptic markings. Other companies that now carry art rugs include the Gallery of Applied Arts and Furniture of the 20th Century.

Art rugs, however, do not normally lend themselves to mass production; the medium, in fact, is especially suited to craft artists,

who bring close, personal attention and skill to each design. The American Craft Museum is showing "For the Floor" in its gallery at 77 West 45th Street, through May 11. 48 rugs handmade by the artists who designed them. Many of the craft artists exhibiting have backgrounds as painters, and they often use the colors and images that characterize their paintings. Some of the carpets, or similar ones, can be commissioned: addresses of the artists can be obtained from the museum.

"This kind of rug is being increasingly accepted and is once again an active element in interior design," says Michael Steinberg of Furniture of the 20th Century. In 1981 the showroom started to import reissued classics by Eileen Gray, whose work, Steinberg says, was influential in reawakening interest in this sort of rug. The firm now also imports Juan Gris rugs and carries "Dinner at 8," a rug designed last year by the New York architect Robert Stern.

Steinberg attributes the popularity of these rugs partly to Post-Modernism, which "has reintroduced color and decoration to

architecture," he says, adding that Post-Modern architects no longer consider the floor a neutral plane requiring a uniform floor covering. Frances Nelson, director of the Gallery of Applied Arts, says, "Artists now are interested for the first time since the 1930s in making applied art that can be used." The gallery is selling several rugs designed by the painters Robert Zakanitch and Robert Kushner. Zakanitch drew the cartoons for his carpets on the floor rather than on a wall, since he intended that they be used, and seen, on the floor. Unlike a painting, his two carpets have no up or down. The painter's 8-by-12-foot carpet — a sumptuously colorful rug with large, softly edged pink petals against a field of about 35 colors — was woven in Aubusson, France. The all-wool rug costs \$56,000 — the most expensive by far of these art rugs.

Most of the rugs at V'Soske are designed by architects and have strong spatial qualities. In "The Scarf," Tod Williams and Billie Tsien have "dropped" a silk scarf on a wool rug — what appears to be a scarf is actually part of the rug, woven in silk.

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DOONESBURY

YOUR MONS. TESTIFYING BEFORE CONGRESS? HER UP.

UP THE AGRICULTURE COMMITTEE. OUR SENATOR LINED HER UP.

APPARENTLY, HE REALLY BELIEVES SHE CAN HELP GENERATE SOME SYMPATHY FOR HIS WAY-OF-LIFE REFINANCING PROGRAM.

I SHUDDER TO THINK MOMS BEEN THROUGH SOME PRETTY TUGH TIMES, BUT SHE CAN LAY IT ON A LITTLE THICK.

WHAT DO YOU THINK SHELL SAY?

STATE YOUR NAME, PLEASE.

THE WIDOW DOONESBURY.

Statistics Index

WEDNESDAY

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NYSE Most Active				
AT&T	Vol.	High	Low	Close
AT&T	19,821	21 1/4	21 1/8	21 1/4
IBM	17,109	21 1/4	21 1/8	21 1/4
IBM	17,109	21 1/4	21 1/8	21 1/4
IBM	17,109	21 1/4	21 1/8	21 1/4
IBM	17,109	21 1/4	21 1/8	21 1/4
IBM	17,109	21 1/4	21 1/8	21 1/4
IBM	17,109	21 1/4	21 1/8	21 1/4
IBM	17,109	21 1/4	21 1/8	21 1/4
IBM	17,109	21 1/4	21 1/8	21 1/4
IBM	17,109	21 1/4	21 1/8	21 1/4

Dow Jones Averages				
Index	Open	High	Low	Close
Dow Jones	1274.28	1292.18	1272.31	1284.11
Industrials	622.28	634.28	617.31	624.11
Transp.	144.28	147.28	143.31	145.11
Comp.	507.72	510.62	500.69	514.89

NYSE Index				
Index	High	Low	Close	Chg
Composite	1292.18	1272.31	1284.11	+8.81
Industrials	634.28	617.31	624.11	+1.28
Transp.	147.28	143.31	145.11	+1.81
Finance	108.92	107.81	108.89	+1.17

NYSE Closing				
Vol.	4 P.M.	114,500,000	Prev. 4 P.M. vol.	87,740,000
Prev. consolidated close		114,551,300		

AMEX Diaries				
Advanced	Declined	Unchanged	New Highs	New Lows
23	14	25	2	7
Volume up	6,119,200			
Volume down	1,177,100			

NASDAQ Index				
Index	Close	Chg	Week Ago	Year Ago
Composite	235.00	+1.00	234.01	231.55
Industrials	120.00	+1.00	119.01	116.55
Finance	115.00	+1.00	114.01	111.55
Transp.	25.00	+1.00	24.01	21.55

AMEX Most Active				
Vol.	High	Low	Close	Chg
FPA	10.00	10.00	10.00	+0.00
Worship	10.00	10.00	10.00	+0.00
Worship	10.00	10.00	10.00	+0.00
Worship	10.00	10.00	10.00	+0.00
Worship	10.00	10.00	10.00	+0.00

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Stk.	High	Low	Close
A										
22%	16%	11%	AAR		48	23	16	425	28	28%
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22%	16%	11%	AMR		5.00	9	37	260	50	40%
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NYSE Jumps in Active Trading

United Press International

NEW YORK — The stock market closed higher in active trading Tuesday, with investors taking encouragement from a new report showing inflation still in check.

Technology issues and defense stocks scored some of the best gains.

The Dow Jones industrial average jumped 8.61 to 1,284.11. The blue-chip index had seen more than 12 points before pulling back a bit at the finish.

The New York Stock Exchange index gained 1 to 104.82 and the price of an average share increased 33 cents. Standard & Poor's 500-stock index rose 1.94 to 181.17. Advances topped declines by a 2-1 ratio among the 1,998 issues traded at the close.

Big Board volume totaled 114.5 million shares, up from 89.74 million traded Monday.

Before the stock market opened, the Labor Department reported the Consumer Price Index increased 0.2 percent in January for a 2.3-percent inflation rate on a compounded annual basis.

The Commerce Department said new factory orders for durable goods rose \$3.9 billion or 3.8 percent in January, after a revised 1.9-percent drop in December.

In still another report, gross weekly earnings of U.S. workers decreased 0.8 percent in January. Weekly earnings increased a revised 0.6 percent in December.

Trade Latimer of Evans & Co. said the market seemed to respond to a slight easing of interest rates. The federal funds rate dipped to 8 percent and U.S. Trust Co. lowered its broker loan rate to 9 1/4 percent from 9 1/2 percent.

Ms. Latimer said the buying interest seemed to favor blue chips and other big capitalization issues, with "secondaries not receiving much benefit from the improved tone."

Harry Vilcek of Suro & Co., Palo Alto, California, said the market was "consolidating nicely" following its gains earlier in the year. He said the market was "poised for a move in excess of 1,300" on the Dow Jones industrial average.

Keith Hertell of Drexel Burnham Lambert said buying programs by some institutional investors propelled the market higher. He noted that when the buying programs neared completion, the market backed off from its best gains.

Mr. Hertell said a report that short interest on the NYSE increased to a record of nearly 250 million shares was positive. A short position involves the sale of borrowed stock which the seller hopes to replace at a lower price. If the market starts to rise, short sellers often cover their positions, adding fuel to the upward move.

On the trading floor, AT&T was the most active issue, adding 1/4 to 21 1/4.

FPL Group was second, losing 1/4 to 21 1/4.

Public Service Co. of Colorado was third, shedding 1/4 to 19 1/4.

Scherer Plough fell 1/4 to 39 1/4 on heavy volume.

Exxon gained 1/4 to 47 1/4, Sun Co. 1/4 to 47 1/4, Atlantic Richfield 1/4 to 47 1/4, Royal Dutch 1/4 to 53 1/4 and Indiana Standard 1/4 to 61.

Mobil gained 1/4 to 29 1/4. The company agreed to exchange certain East coast service stations with Crown Central Petroleum.

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Stk.	High	Low	Close
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120%	147	124	147	147	147	147	147	147	147	147
120%	147	124	147	147	147	147	147	147	147	147
120%	147	124	147	147	147	147	147	147	147	147
120%	147	124	147	147	147	147	147	147	147	147
120%	147	124	147	147	147	147	147	147	147	147
120%	147	124	147	147	147	147	147	147	147	147
120%	147	124	147	147	147	147	147	147	147	147
120%	147	124	147	147	147	147				

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Stk.	High	Low	Close
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Stk.	High	Low	Close
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Stk.	High	Low	Close
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Stk.	High	Low	Close
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Stk.	High	Low	Close
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Stk.	High	Low	Close
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Stk.	High	Low	Close
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Stk.	High	Low	Close
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Stk.	High	Low	Close
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Stk.	High	Low	Close
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Stk.	High	Low	Close
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Stk.	High	Low	Close
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Stk.	High	Low	Close
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Stk.	High	Low	Close
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Stk.	High	Low	Close
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Stk.	High	Low	Close
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Stk.	High	Low	Close
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Stk.	High	Low	Close
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Stk.	High	Low	Close
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12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Stk.	High	Low	Close
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Stk.	High	Low	Close
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Stk.	High	Low	Close</

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The spectacular rise of the dollar and of many paper investments has brought substantial profits. The wisest investors now convert part of their gains into Krugerrands.

Why?

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Grow Group

Awigrip, Devoe, Ameritone, three of our well-known brand names.

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Stk.	High	Low	Close
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Stk.	High	Low	Close
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Stk.	High	Low	Close
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Stk.	High	Low	Close
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12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Stk.	High	Low	Close
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Stk.	High	Low	Close
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.						

In 1984 the international bond market nearly double the size of the market.

This growth reflects the increasing importance of financing opportunities in the international capital market.

The Morgan Bank's subsidiary, was the largest volume of Eurobonds for all issuers.

Significantly, the well received by investors in the future.

Behind Morgan's uniquely comprehensive work for the magazine, participated Morgan the international bond market.

Morgan Guaranty Ltd outranked all other U.S. firms in 1984 Eurobond volume



Discussing a client's needs in the international capital markets are four Morgan bankers. From left, Phelps Montgomery, Banking Division; Harry Roundell, head, Private Placement Advisory; Walter Gubert, head, and Erica Hickman, International Financial Management.

In 1984 the international capital markets continued to grow spectacularly. New-issue volume in the international bond market alone reached \$108 billion—nearly double the size of the U.S. corporate bond market.

This growth reflected a broad and growing range of financing opportunities for issuers in the international capital markets.

The Morgan Bank concentrates on helping issuers take advantage of these opportunities. Last year Morgan Guaranty Ltd, our Eurobond underwriting subsidiary, was lead or co-lead manager of the highest volume of Eurobonds underwritten by any U.S. firm for all issuers, in all currencies.

Significantly, these issues have been consistently well received by investors. This record of success will increase market demand for our clients' securities in the future.

Behind Morgan's strong performance is the uniquely comprehensive set of capabilities that we put to work for the long-term interests of our clients.

□ Innovativeness. In a poll last fall by *Euromoney* magazine, participants in the world's capital markets voted Morgan the most innovative bank in both the international bond and syndicated loan markets.

□ International arbitrage. As a major participant

Eurobond rankings—1984 All issues, all currencies

Rank	Underwriter	No. of issues	Dollars in millions
1	Credit Suisse First Boston	78	\$12,243.8
2	Morgan Guaranty	33	5,965.2
3	Morgan Stanley International	47	5,470.6
4	Salomon Brothers International	31	4,981.3
5	Deutsche Bank	49	4,736.8
6	Merrill Lynch International	26	4,165.9
7	Goldman Sachs International	24	2,493.3
8	Nomura	33	2,288.9
9	S.G. Warburg	23	1,836.5
10	Banque Nationale de Paris	10	1,756.2
11	Dresdner Bank	23	1,749.8
12	Banque Paribas	15	1,460.4
13	SBC International	15	1,373.6
14	Société Générale	12	1,333.4
15	Lehman Bros Kuhn Loeb Int'l	11	1,287.8
16	Orion Royal Bank	20	1,179.5
17	Daiwa Europe	22	1,170.3
18	Commerzbank	18	1,141.6
19	Nikko Securities (Europe)	17	1,079.0
20	Barclays Bank	2	950.0

Source: IFR Bond Database (International Financing Review)
Sole lead managers receive full amount of the issue;
joint lead managers receive equal amounts.

in the capital, credit, and local currency markets—as well as in worldwide foreign exchange, government bond, and bullion markets—we find many ways to ex-

ploit intermarket arbitrage opportunities for clients.

□ Swaps. Morgan is the only intermediary that can act with equal proficiency as either principal or agent in rate and currency swap transactions. Our strong capital position, reflected in Morgan's AAA/Aaa credit ratings, enhances our role as principal and can reduce client costs and risks in the swaps we arrange.

□ Secondary markets. Our commitment and ability to make active secondary markets for the issues we manage encourage market receptivity to future issues.

□ Distribution. With more than a century of experience in the international markets, Morgan has developed a broad, efficient distribution capability which translates directly into more cost-effective financings for our clients.

Measure our performance. Let us compete for your mandate. You'll find we deliver imaginative services in the capital markets with the same high quality and skill that have long been hallmarks of all Morgan banking business.

Morgan Guaranty Ltd, 30 Throgmorton Street,
London EC2N 2DT

Morgan Guaranty Trust Company, 23 Wall Street,
New York, NY 10015

Member FDIC

The Morgan Bank

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

(Continued from Page 10)

14%	94	MGMGGr	44	1.5	3.3	19	1379	1326	+46
12%	9	MAGMGGr	44	2.7	3	7	13	13	+0
10%	10	MAGMGGr	44	1.8	2.7	747	1304	12	+1396
8%	24	MGMGGr	44	1.8	2.7	40	296	234	+62
6%	28	MGMGGr	44	1.8	2.7	150	296	234	+62
4%	1728	MS L3 g	278	1.8	2.6	19	139	139	+0
2%	1696	MGMGGr	44	1.8	2.6	40	296	234	+62
1%	3876	MGMGGr	44	1.8	2.3	11	2162	4545	-2383

13	11%	NSpond	40	2.2	10	64	1629	1434	1479	
15	10%	Harca n	49	4.2	10	59	1116	1096	1114	+ 16
20%	21%	NovPr	276	9.1	67	2281	2736	2876		
146	119%	Rever pr	340	11.2	70	2001	1494	1414	14	- 16
18	10%	NovPr	124	10.2	2	202	176	164	164	- 16
14	14%	Novpr pr	330	11.1	2	1162	99	1016	1016	
17%	14%	Novpr pr	453	11.1	3	1651	1651	1649	1649	- 16
137%	81%	NovPr/L	40	4.3	7	278	1176	1176	1176	

3507	3506	poPl	pf	4.40	12.5	101	3514	3514	
3570	3570	poPl	pf	4.50	12.5	3000	36	36	-1
3728	3734	poPl	poPl	4.63	12.7	16	3711	371	W
3616	3616	poPl	poPl	4.20	11.8	6	3418	3418	W
3728	3734	poPl	poPl	4.23	12.6	11	3576	3576	W
3529	3534	poPl	poPl	4.73	12.8	100	3594	3594	W
3616	3616	poPl	poPl	4.24	11.1	300	3519	3519	W
34	34	poPl	poPl	4.10	11.9	100	376	376	

[illegible]

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[illegible]

Obliflex is an open-ended investment Company incorporated in Jersey Channel Islands

For further details and copies of the prospectus and application form (on the terms of which alone applications will be considered) please contact:-

**Kenneth Cholerton,
Lombard Odier International Portfolio
Management Limited,
Portland House, 72-73 Basinghall Street,
London EC2V 5PB
Tel: (01) 606 9811 Telex: 8814499**

The information contained in this advertisement is provided by Lombard Odier International Portfolio Management Limited, a Licensed Dealer in Securities.

Australia	Year	1984	1985
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Year	1984	1983	1st Quar.	1985	1984
Revenue	4.72 T	3.59 T	—	9.7	93.1
Net Inc.	238,460	182,700	—	22.0	(18.8)
Per Share	134.83	105.72	—	0.24	—

pr: loss 1985 net included
 a tax gain of \$4.5 million

The Associated Press

“The need to review Brazil’s economic targets

NEW HIGHS 57

NEW LOWS 7

Saturday
in the Trib.

Get
Friday
Closing
Prices.

Bankers are uncertain about when the talks between Brazil and its government creditors will take place and say a formal rescheduling of government-to-government debt hinges on a new agreement with the IMF.

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Europe
Dr. Mauricio Gandara
Ecuadorian Ambassador
London - England
Telex No. 883103

the above blocks has an area of 200,000 hectares.
 The above blocks (on-shore), special bids numbers:
 003-CEN-85 F-1 BLOCK NO. 7
 004-CEN-85 F-1 BLOCK NO. 15
 The above blocks has an area of 200,000 hectares.
 The above blocks are subject to the following conditions:
 1. The contractor shall be responsible for obtaining all the
 contractual basic provisions, the proforma contract and
 the instructions for awarding the contracts, to be
 forwarded to the Ministry of Petroleum and Minerals.
 2. A financial evaluation for selecting the best bid will be
 carried out by the Ministry of Petroleum and Minerals.
 3. Each region will be handed over to the International
 unit at the following address:
 Colon No. 1021, Floor 8
 Banco Continental
 51 CEPE Ed
 Tel 544-939, 551-888 and 544-800
 5007 or 5008
 Ecuador

35. of the contract, the general in-
structions for evaluating the
the technical and economical
ed parties next 25th February,

London: 5 Burlington Gardens
New York: 100 Gold Street, S
Zurich: Wasserwerkstrasse 11
Singapore: Wing On Life Buil
Hong Kong: Shell House, 24-
Telex: HX 62201

☐ Please send me a copy of your

Name _____
Address _____

England WIX ILE, Tel: 439-4191 T
 Social and International Accounts, U.S.
 Switzerland, 8035, Tel: 361-4422 T
 ing, 150 Cecil St., Republic of Singapore
 8 Queens Road Central, 9th Floor, Tel:

r "Action Alert—Ten Stocks."

Telephone

ex: 263779
 A. 10292 Tel: 791-4425
 ex: 81336
 e, 0106 Tel: 224-6122
 852-5-229051

Feb. 26

[illegible]

Ten rock solid stock picks.

At Bache Securities, we continue to see the U.S. stock market offering excellent investment opportunities in 1985. Our latest "Action Alert" contains ten U.S. stocks we expect to be leaders in the months ahead. All ten demonstrate solid fundamentals, and range from aggressive to conservative. If you're an ambitious investor, send for your free copy of our top ten U.S. stocks. Call or contact the Bache Securities office nearest you.

London: 5 Burlington Gardens, England W1X 1LE, Tel: 439-4191 Telex: 263779
New York: 100 Gold Street, Special and International Accounts, U.S.A. 10292 Tel: 791-4425
Zurich: Wasserwerkstrasse 10, Switzerland, 8035, Tel: 361-4422 Telex: 81336
Singapore: Wing On Life Building, 150 Cecil St., Republic of Singapore, 0106 Tel: 224-6122
Hong Kong: Shell House, 24-28 Queens Road Central, 9th Floor, Tel: 852-5-229051
 Telex: HX 62201

☐ Please send me a copy of your "Action Alert—Ten Stocks."

Name _____
Address _____ Telephone _____

Bache Securities

International offices: Amsterdam, Athens, Brussels, Buenos Aires, Chiasso, Cologne, Dusseldorf, Frankfurt, Geneva, Hamburg, Hong Kong, London, Lugano, Luxembourg, Madrid, Monte Carlo, Montevideo, Munich, New York, Paris, Rotterdam, St. Croix, St. Thomas, San Juan, Singapore, Stuttgart, Tokyo and Zurich. Also affiliates in Melbourne and Sydney.

Republic of Ecuador
International Oil Tender

For service contracts in exploration and production of hydrocarbons in the Republic of Ecuador.

Duly authorized by the special bidding committee invites national or foreign, state or private companies, associations or consortia to participate in the following special bids:

- are in the following special bids:
1. Pacific coastal region (on-shore), special bids numbers:
001-CEL-85 FOR BLOCK NO. 5
002-CEL-85 FOR BLOCK NO. 6
Each of the above blocks has an area of 200,000 hectares.
 2. Amazon region (on-shore), special bids numbers:
003-CEL-85 F-R BLOCK NO. 7
004-CEL-85 FOR BLOCK NO. 18
Each of the above blocks has an area of 200,000 hectares.

The corresponding legal documents, the contractual basic provisions, the proforma of the contract, the general instructions for the bidders, the forms, the instructions for awarding the contracts, the instructions for evaluating the bids, an example of application of the aforesaid evaluation for selecting the best bid, the technical and economical requirements and the information for each region will be handed over to the interested parties next 25th February, 1985 by CEPE's petroleum contracting unit at the following address:

**Avenida Colon No. 1021, Floor 8
Edificio Banco Continental
Telex 2861 CEPE Ed
Telephones 544-939, 551-888 and 544-800
P.O. Box 5007 or 5008
Quito, Ecuador**

Upon payment of the non-refundable participation fee of U.S. \$50,000 (Fifty thousand U.S. dollars) for each region, Pacific and Amazon, this will be deposited at CEPE's treasury office located in the first floor of CEPE's main office building: Calle Alipallana and 6 de Diciembre, Quito-Ecuador.

The tender bids will be received at the secretariat of the special bidding committee located at the 9th floor of the CEPE's main building of Alipallana and 6 de Diciembre streets until 17:00H, June 24, 1985

Graf. Solon Espinosa

For further information please contact:

Europe

Dr. Mauricio Gandara
Ecuadorian Ambassador
London - England
Telex No. 883103

Sr. Mario Ribadeneira
Ecuadorian Ambassador
Telex No. 64186
Washington, D.C.

Ing. Carlos Montedecor
CEPE
Telex No. 794528
Houston-Texas

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Matsushita Says Net Increased 30% in 1984

OSAKA, Japan — Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. said Tuesday that increased sales of video recorders and electronic components boosted group net 30 percent in 1984.

The giant electronic-appliance company said group net was 238.4 billion yen (\$990 million), or 134.83 yen per share, for the year ending Nov. 20, up from 182.7 billion, or 105.72 yen per share, in the previous year.

Group sales were a record 4.72 trillion yen for the year, up 18 percent from 3.99 trillion yen posted in 1983.

The company attributed the sales increase to higher turnover in all sectors except audio equipment.

Sales of video tape recorders, its largest product line, rose 24 percent to 1.3 trillion yen last year, result-

ing in a 20-percent increase in overall sales of video equipment.

The company said that communication and industrial equipment sales rose 32 percent and sales of electronic components, including semiconductors, rose 41 percent.

Home-appliance sales rose 15 percent on strong demand for air conditioners and microwave ovens, but audio-equipment sales stayed around levels from the previous year, Matsushita said.

Overseas sales rose 23 percent to about 2.3 trillion yen, reflecting the expansion of the U.S. economy, while domestic sales rose 14 percent to 2.4 trillion, the company said.

Capital investment rose 72 percent from 1983.

Matsushita markets its products under the National, Panasonic, Quasar and Technics brand names.

Arco to Build Plant in France

LOS ANGELES — Atlantic Richfield Co. said Tuesday that it plans to build a plant at Fos-sur-Mer, France, near Marseille, to produce 180,000 tons a year of propylene oxide and 430,000 tons of gasoline-grade tertiary butyl alcohol.

The company said construction on the plant, which will cost up to \$250 million, is tentatively scheduled to start in the second quarter of 1986. Arco said the startup is contingent on engineering and design confirmation of the capital estimates and on the completion of contracts for raw materials, utilities and products.

Propylene oxide is used in a wide variety of common products while butyl alcohol is an octane enhancer.

Wheelock Takeover Bid Raised to \$320.5 Million

By Dinah Lee
International Herald Tribune

HONG KONG — Sir Y.K. Pao issued a new challenge Tuesday to the Singapore property and banking tycoon, Khoo Teck Puat, in their 12-day battle for control of Wheelock Marden & Co., one of Hong Kong's oldest shipping and trading companies.

Sir Y.K. raised the bidding for Wheelock to 2.5 billion Hong Kong dollars (\$320.5 million) through a new offer of 7.40 dollars a share for the ordinary A shares he does not already own and 74 cents a share for the remaining B shares.

The takeover duel has captured the imagination of Hong Kong, which is only now emerging from two years of political and economic volatility. Although the Wheelock group has not fared well in the face of a three-year property slump in Hong Kong and an international shipping recession, it remains a vis-

ible symbol of the colony's roots in 19th-century colonial trading and shipping.

The symbolism of the well-known colonial family name of Marden giving way to a struggle between two self-made Asian tycoons also has not gone unnoticed in the region.

Sir Y.K.'s move is the fourth full bid for the Wheelock group. The first came on Feb. 14 when Mr. Khoo offered 1.9 billion dollars after having purchased 13.5 percent of the voting rights from the Marden family shareholders.

Sir Y.K. stepped in two days later when his company, Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., raised the bidding to 2.23 billion dollars. His merchant bank, Wardley Ltd., said Tuesday that Sir Y.K. now controls 38 percent of Wheelock, having captured 4 percent in recent days in general trading in Hong Kong and London.

Mr. Khoo's last bid came Feb. 19, on the eve of a five-day break in trading for the lunar new year holiday. The Malaysian real-estate entrepreneur raised the bidding to 2.4 billion dollars through an offer of 7 dollars for the A shares and 70 cents for the B shares.

One merchant banker involved in the bidding said, "We're getting down to a little solid lump of remaining shares — the hard core. Sir Y.K. is now more likely to sit and wait." According to the latest tally, the shipping magnate now lacks only 13 percent of Wheelock's voting rights to gain control of the group.

Stephen Clark, an executive with Wardley Ltd., said Tuesday that Sir

Y.K. was "definitely" not interested in the shipping side of Wheelock because of the units' financial troubles. "But there are a number of cash-rich assets, like Hongkong Realty & Trust Co. and Realty Development Corp.," that Sir Y.K. considers attractive, the banker said.

On Monday, Sir Y.K. made a strategic bid of 11 dollars a share for Allied Investors Corp., an associated investment company in the Wheelock group. Under the takeover code of Hong Kong, the bid removed Allied's holdings in Wheelock from public trading, denying the stake to Mr. Khoo. Analysts said the bid appeared to guarantee ultimate victory for Sir Y.K.

Chemical Firms Set Up Group

BRUSSELS — Thirty major European chemical companies have set up a new petrochemical producers association to improve the industry's representation, the European Council of Chemical Manufacturers' Federation said Tuesday.

The new body, known as the Association of Petrochemical Producers in Europe, will promote the economic and social role of an industry. European producers are facing increased competition from a series of new plants, many of them in the Gulf.

Bank of America Plans Reductions

SAN FRANCISCO — Bank of America, a unit of BankAmerica Corp., said Tuesday that it plans to reorganize its retail banking operations, closing or altering 10 percent of its branches and reducing staff by one-tenth.

Bank of America currently employs about 32,000 people in the retail division and officials said the staff would be reduced mainly through attrition.

A BankAmerica spokesman also said that an internal investigation of recent losses connected with faulty mortgage loan pools had been completed and that the bank will take action shortly. He said the reorganization had nothing to do with the faulty loan pools.

COMPANY NOTES

Citicorp said it has signed an agreement in principle with RCA Corp. to explore the possibility of forming a joint videotex operation.

Cooper Laboratories, of Palo Alto, California, said it has filed a federal suit challenging an anti-takeover measure passed by Rorer Group on Feb. 7. Cooper, which owns nearly 5 percent of Rorer, said it sought to have the plan declared unlawful and invalid.

Crown Central Petroleum Corp. said it will exchange all 16 of its New Jersey gasoline stations for 20 Mobil Corp. service stations in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, and an undisclosed amount of cash.

Ford Motor Co. Ltd. of Britain said it has won an order for 7,000

cars from Avis Rent a Car Ltd. Ford said the contract was valued at \$37 million (\$39 million).

Harris & Crossfield PLC's unfriendly tender offer for Pauls PLC will not be referred to the British Monopolies Commission, the Trade and Industry Department said.

Kyocera Corp. and Fuji Photo Film Co. said they will start marketing Sony Corp.'s new 8-millimeter videotape recorders in Japan next month. Sony said it has sold more than 20,000 of the units since their introduction in January.

Montedison SpA, the financially troubled Italian chemicals concern, came close to breakeven in 1984, according to Gemina SpA, a financial holding company that holds a 17.1-percent stake in Montedison.

NCR Corp.'s personal-computer division said it began shipment to dealers of its new low-cost personal computer network, the NCR PC2pc. The company said the product allows multiple lookups of personal computers for commercial applications.

MLC Assurance Ltd.'s New Zealand operations may be acquired by NZI Life Corp., New Zealand's Examiner of Commercial Practices has ruled. The purchase, announced in January, will make NZI Life the third-largest life insurance company in New Zealand.

Pennstar & Oriental Steam Navigation Co. PLC said it has been tendered 333.6 million ordinary shares, or 86.6 percent of the total outstanding, of Sterling Guar-

antee Trust PLC under terms of its tender offer.

Perry Drug Stores said it has agreed to acquire Apex Drug Stores Inc., a 27-store Michigan chain, for an undisclosed amount of cash. Perry said the purchase will increase the number of stores in its drugstore division to 175.

Raymond International said it has been awarded a contract to rebuild a coke-oven battery at Ford Motor Co.'s Rouge Steel works in Dearborn, Michigan. Value of the accord was not disclosed.

SmithKline Beckman Corp. has been placed on two years' probation by a U.S. court and ordered to give \$100,000 to a child-abuse program for failing to promptly report the side effects of a drug blamed for 35 deaths.

Boston Bank Retirees Reportedly Under Scrutiny

(Continued from Page 9)
very big" and were no different from what mailmen or firemen might receive at Christmas.

Mr. Matheson acknowledged that he himself "didn't pay much attention to the regulations" about reporting cash transactions. "If you had to stop and bang out a report for every single transaction, you'd never get anything done," he added. "Tellers have enough to do just trying to balance out at the end of the day."

He added: "Especially if you know the customer, you may cut a corner. What are you going to do, give them the third degree?" The Angiolos, he said, had already been customers of the branch when he first went to work there 36 years ago, and "they were very nice people who always treated me like a gentleman."

Moreover, he added, he had nothing to do with drawing up the exempt list, which he believed was prepared by Mrs. Cushing.

About two weeks ago, Mr. Matheson was the source of the first

public reports that the Angiolos had often bought large amounts of cashier's checks for cash that they brought to the bank in paper bags.

Mrs. Cushing, called at home, would not come to the phone. But her husband, Thomas L. Cushing, said that she would not comment on anything.

Friends said that Mrs. Cushing had worked at the branch for about 35 years, making her way up from vault attendant and teller to secretary, and then assistant manager and manager. Mr. Matheson described her as a "very smart woman, dedicated to the bank."

A lawyer familiar with the case said the Bank of Boston had hired the Boston law firm of Goodwin, Procter & Hoar to defend Mrs. Cushing and that she had refused a government offer to plead guilty on charges that she was involved in putting the Angiolos on the exempt list. Her defense was that she did not understand the regulations, the source said.

Dennis Saylor, a member of the law firm who was said to be han-

dling her case, said he would not answer any questions about it.

Barry Allen, a spokesman for the Bank of Boston, said he could not answer any of a list of 10 questions about Mrs. Cushing, Mr. Matheson and the bank's exempt list.

William F. Weld, the U.S. attorney in Boston, also said he would have no comment and declined to say whether Mrs. Cushing or Mr. Matheson had been notified that they were currently targets of the grand jury.

[A Bank of Boston spokesman, Wayne Taylor, denied that the two former employees are under investigation by a federal grand jury, the Associated Press reported from Boston. "As we have said in one press conference after another, we are not aware that the bank or any of its employees are the subject of any ongoing investigation," he said Tuesday.]

Both Mrs. Cushing and Mr. Matheson retired last month shortly before the Bank of Boston pleaded guilty to failing to report \$1.2 billion in cash transfers with Swiss

banks and was fined \$500,000, a record amount.

There is no apparent connection between the bank's failure to report the cash transfers and its inclusion of the Angiolos on its exempt list. But one executive of the Bank of Boston said the bank had hoped that a guilty plea on the foreign transactions would end the government's investigation into its domestic troubles.

Last week the Bank of Boston acknowledged that, from 1979 to 1983, it had sold cashier's checks totaling \$7,372,343 to members of the Angiolos family. Of that sum, 163 checks, totaling \$2,163,457, were for cash. Mr. Brown, the bank's chairman, admitted that it was "illegal" for the bank not to report those cashier's checks sold for cash.

The bank also reported that, in 1982, it had been notified by the Treasury Department that some of the companies on its exempt list, including two Angiolos concerns, did not qualify for exempt status.

The two Angiolos companies were real-estate concerns that can-



William L. Brown

not be included on a bank's exempt list without special permission from the Treasury Department.

Poison Pills in the Corporate Medicine Chest

(Continued from Page 9)
ger, the suitor would face a huge added expense.

Another variant, known as the "flip-over" pill, provides that if the company is acquired and merged into another corporation, each of the original shareholders can buy extra stock in the new merged corporation at, say, half price — thus diluting the acquiring company's stock. In some pills, both approaches are combined.

In Phillips's case, the company has adopted a plan under which shareholders could swap each of their shares for \$62 in notes once someone buys at least 30 percent of the company. Such a provision would make Mr. Icahn's acquisition of Phillips far more expensive. He has offered \$60 a share for 45 percent of the oil company and is trying to defeat the company's proposed \$8-billion recapitalization plan, scheduled for a Wednesday vote by shareholders. In a separate tactic, he also is trying to unseat the board and replace them with his own directors, who then would withdraw the pill.

Phillips's poison pill has generated criticism not only from Mr. Icahn, but from T. Boone Pickens, who said the pill was designed to entrench existing management and shortstop a proposed tender offer to the shareholders of Phillips. Mr. Pickens, a Texas oilman, recently made a profit of nearly \$90 million when he agreed to drop his plan to take over Phillips, and sell his 5.8-percent stake back to the company for \$33 a share.

Since the pill is still a relatively new defense tactic — and takeover experts are just beginning to turn their attention to developing an "antidote" — it is too soon to say whether poison pills are the ultimate weapon in the takeover wars.

Many companies, however, feel they need whatever weapons they

can get, and with good reason: Industry statistics show that once a takeover is started, the target company has only a one-in-five chance of remaining independent, even though the original suitor usually is not the one that finally makes the acquisition.

But even if continued experience shows that poison pills really do ward off unwanted takeovers, there are those who suggest that they may have too many unpleasant side effects to be widely prescribed. Some experts go so far as to predict

that, over the long run, the poison pill may become a form of suicide pill.

"The poison pill raises troubling issues, more troubling than most defensive tactics against takeovers," said Harvey Goldschmid, who teaches corporate law at Columbia University School of Law. "Depending on how substantial the redemption is, it may force an unhealthy restructuring of the company's ratio of debt and equity." Indeed, the adoption of a poison

pill and the potential for enormous debt that it represents may affect a company's ability to raise money, and may therefore depress the value of a company's stock. Since it also cuts deeply into a basic shareholder right, that is, the right to decide who should control the corporation, shareholders may not be willing to pay as much for the encumbered stock.

A more subtle concern is that the adoption of a poison pill gives the impression that a company thinks it is vulnerable to a takeover.

90% RIGHT; 800% PROFITS

A sociologist has noted that in "becoming part of the 'Crowd', the individual feels accepted; the irony being that acceptance can diminish opportunity." This human connection is imperative, but it can be distorted by "Elitists," pre-conditioned to capitalize on the timidity of the "Crowd," a "Crowd" craving leadership. On the "Street", communication is "overkill." Each day, an analyst somewhere, is preparing a buy, sell or hold recommendation on one of the 2,353 stocks on the NYSE, or the 4782 equities traded under NASDAQ auspices. How can an investor communicate?

Perhaps the "random walk" theory makes sense. The concept that the random behavior of particles was paralleled by the price behavior of stocks was formulated in 1900 by a French mathematician, Louis Bachelier.

His studies were rediscovered by researchers around 1960 and tested in a succession of statistical projects. The evidence shattered the claims of "chartists," — "technical analysts" — concerning a system of forecasting stock levels on the basis of past patterns. There are few free lunches on the "Street"; an investor has to sniff scores of reports before ingesting a "three-star" security, a chore that the average chap cannot handle, for he cannot communicate with "Elitists," with "Sponsors," who buy wholesale, ultimately retailing their inventories to the "Crowd" at premium prices. The laws of supply and demand on the "Street" are legislated by "Elitists," they create demand, they manufacture the "paper", the stock.

Our success is not predicated upon a crystal ball; we trace the piroettes of the "Establishment", focusing upon securities that offer dramatic gain, down-playing entities with limited leverage, in stressing that approximately 90% of equities recommended by C.G.P. subsequently advanced, and that 92% of our carefully honed "short sales" have sagged, we are not seeking plaudits, we merely want readers to mock prevailing opinion. Our forthcoming letter highlights securities that appear under massive "Elitist" accumulation. In addition, our researchers recommend two low-priced entries with the dynamics to mature, emulating a previously reviewed "special situation" that spiraled 800% in a brief time span.

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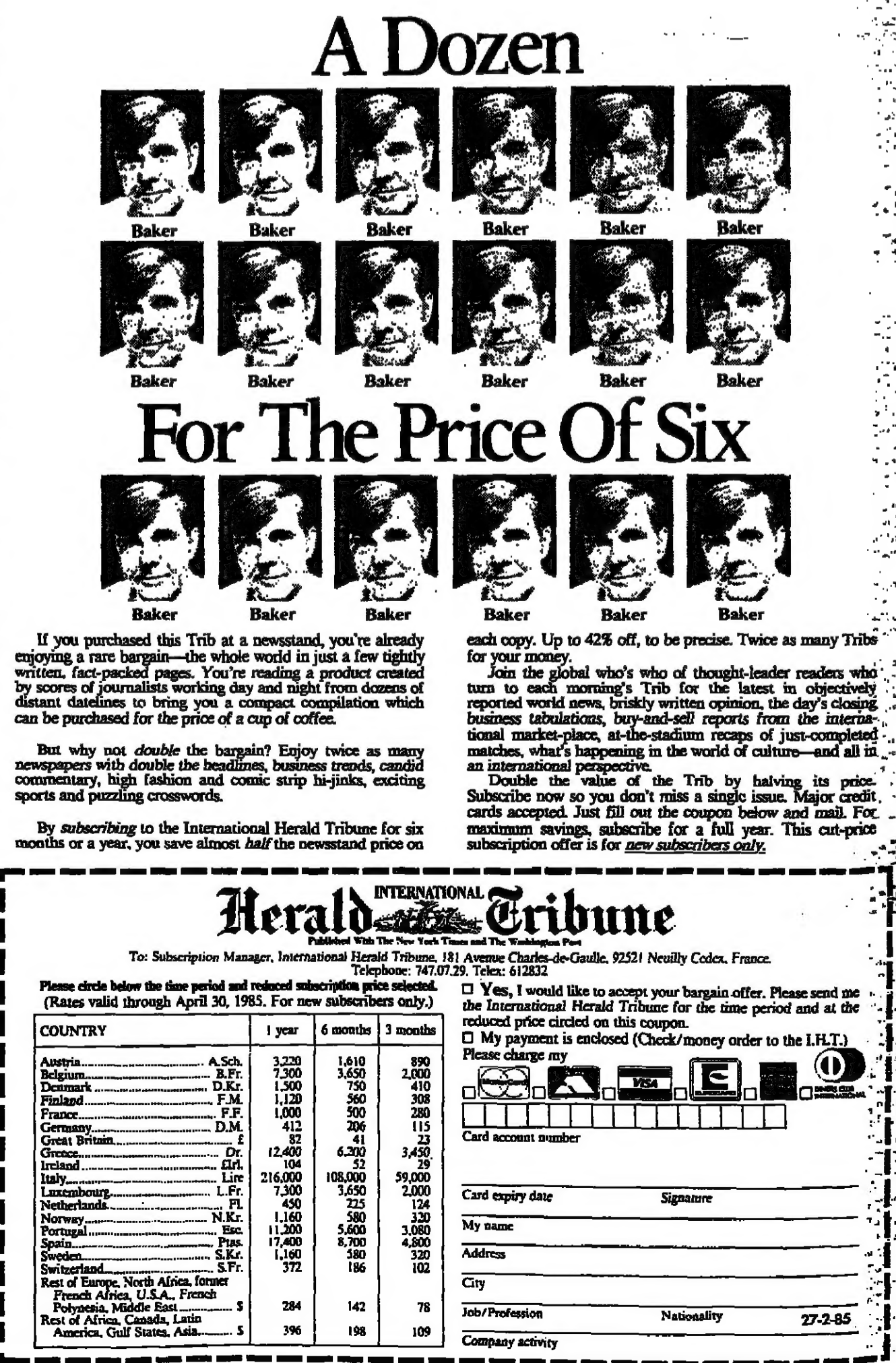
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SPORTS

Road to World Cup
Becoming Rocky

International Herald Tribune
IDON — The Mexican Cup which the 1986 World Cup will be played is likely to be a tough one for the Mexicans to win. But unless some of the best begin beating up now, they may never get to Mexico. The road to the World Cup is long, after shaping up so last summer's European championships, now has all but been won. For the second successive game, its lackadaisical play has been exposed; in where Sweden easily won, the West Germans won Sunday.

OB HUGHES

Voller, replacing the great Heinz Rummenigge, cut in on the left, creating a goal for Litvinski, then scoring a

himself. Germany clung to that first-half lead, but Portugal, 2-1. West German team may be related to those in the heyday of Franz Beckenbauer, now the coach, but three victories in outposts means the gateway to the World Cup is half open. For Portugal, the flickering promise of a Roberto Futre, that is nearly closed.

scintillating it had been, but the creative genius of Bernd Schuster, Hansi Müller, who had been, confused, or so it is by a manager who once was by instinct but now with strategic theory.

nesday, another four matches will be played in Europe. The atmosphere will be charged in Seville, where seeks revenge against Scotland in Belfast, where the Irish score than one score to settle with England.

As England defeated Turkey, in Istanbul in November, the manager, Bobby Robson, of Northern Ireland, had not to crack.

er than he thought. The Football Association's decision off the Irish, after 100 home internationals, ran Windsor Park will be a very place for England," warns his secretary, Dave Bowen.

sure will be made very. "We can only guess who or what will be delivered in Seville. In November, Scotland beat Spain for the first time in 21 years. And, as Emilio Butragueno, the goal scorer known in Madrid as "el butre," or the culture, warns, the Spanish mood is uncompromising.

how they would cope if English fans started throwing stones from a corner of the ground." Finally, the English tried to suggest flying in their heroes the day of the match. "Not unless you want to give us the points," replied the Irish. "The rules specify the visiting team must be in a country 24 hours before a match."

So the English team must stew in a heavily guarded country hotel, savouring feelings that soften up a team visiting Belfast, before the Irish take a run at them.

It has to help if, like Northern Ireland's goalie, Pat Jennings, you are born to the "border troubles." Jennings, the most placid of giants, is about to escape the obscurity of the Arsenal reserves by equaling the record of England's former captain, Bobby Moore, in playing his 108th international match.

On the English side, led by AC Milan's astute Ray Wilkins, a young man named Trevor Steven is awaiting the chance to play for his country for the first time. Taught by Burnley, which specializes in grooming gifted schoolboys, Steven is a perceptive right-sided midfielder on the Everton team that leads England's First Division.

His call came at the expense of the "bitterly disappointed" Glen Hoddle, the gifted but unpredictable player as cherished in England as Schuster and Müller are in Germany.

The English-Irish match will be a raw-boned affair and no place for faint hearts. A draw, says Robson, would do nicely.

But there has been a touch of humor to the match. Thieves who raided the Irish team headquarters overlooked terrace tickets worth a black-market fortune and took only VIP passes. If those passes, since replaced, are used they will deliver their holders into the hands of the local constabulary.

We can only guess who or what will be delivered in Seville. In November, Scotland beat Spain for the first time in 21 years. And, as Emilio Butragueno, the goal scorer known in Madrid as "el butre," or the culture, warns, the Spanish mood is uncompromising.



Miguel Muñoz

Not that that is evident from the flattery of Miguel Muñoz, Spain's 62-year-old manager. He called the Scottish side, which beat his European finalists, 3-1, "the best I have seen from Scotland, ever."

That team is a blend of youth and experience. Mo Johnston, 21, who is boyish and bouncy, is paired with Kenny Dalglish, 33, who has had 96 caps. In midfield, Paul McGarry, 20, already is a clever apprentice to the hard and wily master, Graeme Souness.

"I am envious of the men Scotland may not play," Muñoz said. Scotland will keep its selection of players secret until the final hour, but those expensive artists, Gordon Strachan, Charlie Nicholas and Steve Archibald, probably will sit out this match.

Had Archibald been born in this country, he would be on my team," says Muñoz. Archibald, the Rolls-Royce mechanic who has become a very wealthy football player, tops the Spanish leagues in scoring with 13 goals. But Andoni Goicoechea will not soon forget Johnston, who twice escaped him to score in Glasgow.

Europe's antagonisms probably seem gentle to the El Salvadorans. There, despite the civil war, the national team is about to eclipse Surinam, setting up a World Cup qualifying match with Honduras. A similar match, a few years ago, was blamed for starting a war between the countries.

Even the Albanians, withdrawn though they are, have the fever. After they gained a 2-2 tie in Poland and outplayed Belgium, 2-0, an anonymous Albanian commentator wrote in FIFA News that "if Albania should beat Greece hosts and away [the first match is to be played Wednesday] it will probably only need one point when Poland go to Tirana in May to qualify for the final competition."

Albania's naked intent has been announced.

For the Niekros, Good Times Start After 40

United Press International

KISSIMMEE, Florida — Ten years ago much of the baseball world wasn't interested in Joe Niekro. Now the 40-year-old knuckballer is nearing his 200th major league victory and hopes, with his brother, Phil, to set a record.

Niekro is seven victories shy of 200 — not bad for someone picked up for the waiver price after Atlanta released him and Detroit turned him down in favor of younger pitchers. He hopes to reach 200 early this summer as a Houston Astro.

But he also has another goal. Joe and Phil Niekro, who pitches for the New York Yankees and has 284 career victories, need 53 more victories between them to reach 530 and surpass Gaylord and Jim Perry as the brothers with the most victories in baseball history.

"That's the one we're after," Joe



Joe Niekro

Niekro said. "That will stand for a long time."

If that happens, the Niekros

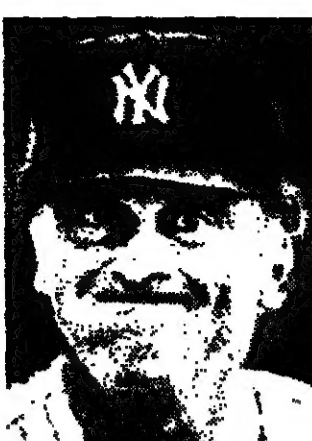
brothers will give the game ball to their father.

And Joe Niekro's financial future looks bright. He could sign a contract making him the highest-paid player in the Astros' history. He is entering the final year of a three-year contract worth about \$850,000 a year. Considering his value to the team, his contract probably will surpass the \$1 million a year that teammate Nolan Ryan earns.

Ten years ago, the Astros were about the only ones who wanted Niekro.

"When I came here the question was '200 wins,'" Niekro said. "I had 58 wins, so No. 59 looked a long way off, let alone 200."

"I was more worried about who I was going to work for. A lot of people didn't think I could pitch any more. It's a good feeling to be able to do this after a lot of people didn't think I could pitch. No one



Phil Niekro

had faith in my knuckball the way I did."

But Niekro is showing no signs

of slowing down. Last year, he was 16-12. After 10 starts, he was 2-7.

After June 1, Niekro was 14-5, his best run since he won nine of 10 down the stretch in 1980, the only season in which the Astros won a division title. The performance reinforced the Niekro family's reign as the grand old men of pitching.

Phil, who will be 46 on April 1, was 16-8 in his first season with the Yankees last year. He, too, was released by Atlanta after pitching 20 seasons for the Braves.

Since 1979, when he became a full-time starter, Joe Niekro has not missed a turn because of illness or injury. Excluding the 1981 season, which was shortened by a strike, he has averaged 37 starts, seven innings per start and 18 victories per year.

"Every year, Joe is a given," said Bob Lillis, the Astros' manager. "You can count on him. He's one worry I don't have."

Jets Set Team Mark
In Scoring With 12

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — In their previous game, the Winnipeg Jets managed only 13 shots in losing to Montreal. They rebounded Monday night by scoring nearly that many goals and overwhelming the New York Rangers, 12-5.

The Jets collected four goals in each period to set a team scoring record and hand the Rangers their worst defeat on home ice since 1964.

"Everything seemed to be going in tonight," said Doug Snail, who began and ended the blitz of goalies Glen Hanlon (seven saves in 12 shots) and John Vanbiesbroeck. "When you get the next four goals after being down 1-0, it gives you a big lift. You feel looser and more confident, like you can try anything and do it."

The Jets' goals included a short-handed effort by Thomas Steen and one on a power-play by Dale Hawerchuk, whose three points gave him 101 for the season. They scored on long shots — Robert Picard's first of two goals on a screened blast from 55 feet — and short tap-ins, such as Laurie Boschman's first of two.

Randy Carlyle, Perry Turnbull, Neil and Dave Babych also scored for the Jets, who won their 15th road game to tie another team record. The 12 goals surpassed the 10 Winnipeg scored against Toronto in 1982 and Los Angeles in '83.

In other NHL games, it was Chi-

cago 4, Toronto 3 in overtime, and Minnesota 5, Pittsburgh 4.

"We came out quick and caught them," said Hawerchuk, who set up two of Winnipeg's three goals in 100 seconds in the first period. "They sagged when they fell behind and we would keep taking it to them."

"We've got the offensive players who can produce when they have

NHL FOCUS

to. It's tough to work on your defense in a game like this. It's a lot easier to play when the club is scoring like this and the attitude is fresh."

Boschman said the tight race for second place in the Smythe Division, which the Jets lead by two points over Los Angeles and Calgary, has made his team "pretty hungry."

"It was a big game with three teams tied for second going in," he said. "We wanted to take it to them, get on their defense and test them."

They did, and the Rangers failed the test. "I think the score speaks for itself," said left wing Mark Osborne. "It seems that whenever the defense got caught the forwards weren't there to back them up. It also seemed that every time we cleared the puck, it went right onto one of their sticks."

Don Maloney scored twice on power plays for the Rangers. Ron Greschner had another power-play goal, while Tom Laidlaw and Steve Patrick also beat goalie Brian Hayward, who had 41 saves. Steve Patrick added two assists, and his brother James had three assists.

"They scored so many bad goals," said James Patrick. "It was really a frustrating night. Everybody was trying to do it by themselves. To get back in the game, we had to take chances. But we tried to get the sixth goal before we even got the second."

Laidlaw's goal was his first since Feb. 11, 1984. When it was suggested that the shock of his scoring may have left his team reeling, Laidlaw said, "I'll never do that again. Maybe we got a little overconfident and they thought that if I scored we could get a bundle."

Sidelines Behavior for Coaching: A Few Guidelines on the Art of Chair-Throwing

By Scott Oxler

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — We are all aware by now that Bobby Knight, Indiana University's basketball coach, made a mis-throwing a chair across the court last Saturday to test the officiating.

is form was terrible. And this is a coach who puts so much as on fundamentals. He threw the chair sideways, skidding it across the court, wrong, wrong.

any professional wrestler could explain, the overhead is far superior to sidearm chair-throwing and creates less impact. might just lost his head. Wrestlers, a more cerebral lot than

basketball coaches, climb to the top of the ring ropes before hurling chairs, or other wrestlers into the audience. Knight should have jumped up on the scorekeeper's table and dashed the chair to the floor.

Instead, he hurled his throw. After studying the game films of the 72-63 loss to Purdue and noting his sloppy technique, Knight announced that he was sorry. He also seemed apologetic about his behavior, but he quickly explained why he blew up.

"I've been upset with the officiating all year long," Knight said.

Well, then. No wonder he threw that chair. Somebody's got to bring to public attention the scandalous way basketball referees always seem to pick on the losing team.

Still, the tantrum stuff has got to stop. Somebody could get hurt. Knight could have pulled a muscle.

Knight's sideline behavior is hardly representative of all coaches, but it is a problem. Here is the solution: Put the coach in an isolation booth at the top of the arena. Give him a phone to relay strategy and advice to an assistant coach on the bench.

Actually, it's not my idea. It belongs to Coach DeBus, coach of the Los Angeles Track Club, and a student of sports psychology in general. He reasoned: "The coach's job shouldn't be to yell at the referees and players, it should be to make decisions. If you remove yourself from the noise and pressure of being on the sidelines, you have a better chance to make calm, rational decisions."

I think DeBus's idea has some merits, but also some drawbacks.

With the coaches stuck up in the rafters, the fans would have nothing to watch but a basketball game, which can become very boring.

Also, if the coaches were not on the sidelines, we would have no way to judge their coaching ability, other than by how their teams played. As all sports fans know, the true measure of coaching greatness is how much a coach can get away with before he is fired or indicted on criminal charges.

No, the coach belongs on the sidelines. If his actions incite criminal crowd behavior and result in bodily harm to referees and embarrassment to the school, that's a small price to pay for the leadership and inspiration the coach provides.

COREBOARD

Hockey

National Hockey League Leaders

Team	Points	Goals	Assists	Penalty Minutes
Edmonton	109	179	28	101
Winnipeg	91	118	16	101
Los Angeles	81	97	38	101
San Jose	75	86	24	101
Calgary	64	84	12	101
Los Angeles	59	44	29	101
St. Louis	53	60	23	101

Standings

Team	W	L	T	Pts	GP	GA
Edmonton	36	16	9	81	61	181
Winnipeg	32	25	4	68	61	181
Los Angeles	30	28	3	63	61	181
San Jose	28	30	3	59	61	181
Calgary	26	32	3	55	61	181
Los Angeles	25	33	3	53	61	181
St. Louis	23	35	3	49	61	181

WALSH CONFERENCE

Team	W	L	T	Pts	GP	GA
Edmonton	36	16	9	81	61	181
Winnipeg	32	25	4	68	61	181
Los Angeles	30	28	3	63	61	181
San Jose	28	30	3	59	61	181
Calgary	26	32	3	55	61	181
Los Angeles	25	33	3	53	61	181
St. Louis	23	35	3	49	61	181

AMPEL CONFERENCE

Team	W	L	T	Pts	GP	GA
Edmonton	36	16	9	81	61	181
Winnipeg	32	25	4	68	61	181
Los Angeles	30	28	3	63	61	181
San Jose	28	30	3	59	61	181
Calgary	26	32	3	55	61	181
Los Angeles	25	33	3	53	61	181
St. Louis	23	35	3	49	61	181

SHOOTING PERCENTAGE

Team	GP	Shots	Goals	Pct
Edmonton	61	179	28	15.6
Winnipeg	61	118	16	13.5
Los Angeles	61	97	38	39.2
San Jose	61	86	24	27.9
Calgary	61	84	12	14.3
Los Angeles	61	44	29	65.9
St. Louis	61	60	23	38.3

Hockey

National Basketball Association Leaders

Team	Points	Goals	Assists	Penalty Minutes
Edmonton	109	179	28	101
Winnipeg	91	118	16	101
Los Angeles	81	97	38	101
San Jose	75	86	24	101
Calgary	64	84	12	101
Los Angeles	59	44	29	101
St. Louis	53	60	23	101

Standings

Team	W	L	T	Pts	GP	GA
Edmonton	36	16	9	81	61	181
Winnipeg	32	25	4	68	61	181
Los Angeles	30	28	3	63	61	181
San Jose	28	30	3	59	61	181
Calgary	26	32	3	55	61	181
Los Angeles	25	33	3	53	61	181
St. Louis	23	35	3	49	61	181

WALSH CONFERENCE

Team	W	L	T	Pts	GP	GA
Edmonton	36	16	9	81	61	181
Winnipeg	32	25	4	68	61	181
Los Angeles	30	28	3	63	61	181
San Jose	28	30	3	59	61	181
Calgary	26	32	3	55	61	181
Los Angeles	25	33	3	53	61	181
St. Louis	23	35	3	49	61	181

AMPEL CONFERENCE

Team	W	L	T	Pts	GP	GA
Edmonton	36	16	9	81	61	181
Winnipeg	32	25	4	68	61	181
Los Angeles	30	28	3	63	61	181
San Jose	28	30	3	59	61	181
Calgary	26	32	3	55	61	181
Los Angeles	25	33	3	53	61	181
St. Louis	23	35	3	49	61	181

SHOOTING PERCENTAGE

Team	GP	Shots	Goals	Pct
Edmonton	61	179	28	15.6
Winnipeg	61	118	16	13.5
Los Angeles	61	97	38	39.2
San Jose	61	86	24	27.9
Calgary	61	84	12	14.3
Los Angeles	61	44	29	65.9
St. Louis	61	60	23	38.3

Basketball

Team	Points	Goals	Assists	Penalty Minutes
Edmonton	109	179	28	101
Winnipeg	91	118	16	101
Los Angeles	81	97	38	101
San Jose	75	86	24	101
Calgary	64	84	12	101
Los Angeles	59	44	29	101
St. Louis	53	60	23	101

Standings

Team	W	L	T	Pts	GP	GA
Edmonton	36	16	9	81	61	181
Winnipeg	32	25	4	68	61	181
Los Angeles	30	28	3	63	61	181
San Jose	28	30	3	59	61	181
Calgary	26	32	3	55	61	181
Los Angeles	25	33	3	53	61	181
St. Louis	23	35	3	49	61	181

WALSH CONFERENCE

Team	W	L	T	Pts	GP	GA
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